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DEFORMATION QUANTISATION FOR (-1) -SHIFTED SYMPLECTIC STRUCTURES AND VANISHING CYCLES

J.P. PRIDHAM

ABSTRACT. We construct a map from E_0 quantisations of (-1) -shifted symplectic structures to power series in de Rham cohomology of derived Artin N -stacks. For a square root of the dualising line bundle, this gives an equivalence between even power series and self-dual quantisations. In particular, there is a canonical quantisation of any such square root, which localises to recover the perverse sheaf of vanishing cycles on derived DM stacks.

INTRODUCTION

A (-1) -shifted Poisson structure on a derived scheme X is a Maurer–Cartan element $\pi = \sum_{i \geq 2} \pi_i$ with $\pi_i \in \text{Sym}^i \mathcal{T}_X$. For a line bundle \mathcal{L} , we define an E_0 quantisation of (π, \mathcal{L}) to be a Maurer–Cartan element $\Delta = \sum_{i \geq 2} \Delta_i \hbar^{i-1} \in \mathcal{D}_X(\mathcal{L})[[\hbar]]$ such that Δ_i is a differential operator of order i lifting π_i .

The proof in [Pri4] of the correspondence between n -shifted symplectic and non-degenerate Poisson structures relied on the existence, for all Poisson structures π , of a map $\mu(-, \pi)$ from the de Rham algebra to the algebra $T_\pi \widehat{\text{Pol}}(X, n)$ of shifted polyvectors with differential twisted by π . Since $[\pi, -]$ defines a derivation from \mathcal{O}_X to $T_\pi \widehat{\text{Pol}}(X, n)$, it determines a map $\Omega_X^1 \rightarrow T_\pi \widehat{\text{Pol}}(X, n)[1]$, and $\mu(-, \pi)$ is the resulting morphism of CDGAs.

We adapt this idea to construct (Lemma 1.31), for any E_0 quantisation Δ of a CDGA A , an A_∞ -morphism $\mu(-, \Delta)$ from the de Rham algebra $\text{DR}(A)$ to $\mathcal{D}_A[[\hbar]]$. Roughly speaking, this is an A -algebra homomorphism, with the restriction to Ω_A^1 corresponding to the derivation $[\Delta, -]$; because \mathcal{D}_A is not commutative, we have to define μ explicitly on an associative algebra resolution of the de Rham algebra.

This gives rise to a notion of compatibility between E_0 quantisations Δ and generalised pre-symplectic structures (power series ω of elements of the de Rham complex): we say that ω and Δ are compatible if

$$\mu(\omega, \Delta) \simeq \hbar^2 \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial \hbar}.$$

Proposition 1.37 shows that every non-degenerate affine quantisation Δ has a unique compatible generalised pre-symplectic structure, thus giving us a map

$$Q\mathcal{P}(A, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} \rightarrow H^1(F^2 \text{DR}(A)) \times \hbar H^1(\text{DR}(A))[[\hbar]]$$

on the space of non-degenerate E_0 quantisations.

In fact, much more is true. We have spaces $Q\mathcal{P}(A, -1)/G^{k+1}$ consisting of E_0 quantisations of order k , by which we mean Maurer–Cartan elements in

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$\prod_{j \geq 2} (F_j \mathcal{D}_A / F_{j-k-1}) \hbar^{j-1}$, for F the order filtration on \mathcal{D} . We then have maps

$$Q\mathcal{P}(A, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} / G^{k+1} \rightarrow H^1(F^2 \text{DR}(A)) \times \hbar H^1(\text{DR}(A))[\hbar] / \hbar^k,$$

and Proposition 1.40 shows that the resulting map

$$Q\mathcal{P}(A, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} \rightarrow (Q\mathcal{P}(A, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} / G^2) \times \hbar^2 H^1(\text{DR}(A))[[\hbar]]$$

underlies an equivalence. Thus quantisation reduces to a first order problem.

Section 2 interposes some abstract nonsense to transfer these results from affine derived schemes to derived DM N -stacks (Propositions 2.23 and 2.20). Section 3 extends the results of §1 to the formalism of bi-CDGAs, and thus to derived Artin N -stacks (Proposition 3.14).

When \mathcal{L} is Grothendieck–Verdier self-dual (i.e. a square root of the dualising line bundle ω_X), or more generally whenever $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L}) \simeq \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L})^{\text{opp}}$, §4 introduces a notion of self-duality for quantisations Δ of \mathcal{L} . For self-dual quantisations, the first order obstruction vanishes, and in fact the equivalence class of such quantisations of a non-degenerate (-1) -shifted Poisson structure is canonically isomorphic to

$$\hbar^2 H_{\text{dR}}^1(X)[[\hbar^2]].$$

In particular, there is an ∞ -functor from the space of (-1) -shifted symplectic structures to deformation quantisations of \mathcal{L} ; for the symplectic structure on a derived critical locus, this quantisation is just given by a twisted Hodge complex, so (Proposition 4.8) localising at \hbar recovers the perverse sheaf of vanishing cycles studied in [BBD⁺].

In §4.3, we discuss how to adapt these results to quantisation of n -shifted symplectic structures for $n \geq -2$, including the crucial case $n = 0$. For $n = -2$, quantisations should arise as Maurer–Cartan elements of a BV -algebra quantisation of -2 -shifted polyvectors. For $n \geq 0$, formality of the E_{n+2} operad should allow the construction of a compatibility map μ from de Rham cohomology to quantised Poisson cohomology, leading to a map from non-degenerate E_{n+1} -quantisations of \mathcal{O}_X to power series

$$H^{n+2}(F^2 \text{DR}(A)) \times \hbar H^{n+2}(\text{DR}(A))[[\hbar]].$$

Again, the only obstruction to deforming a non-degenerate Poisson structure will be first order, and we sketch a notion of self-duality under which the obstruction should vanish.

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1. COMPATIBLE QUANTISATIONS ON DERIVED AFFINE SCHEMES

Let R be a graded-commutative differential algebra (CDGA) over \mathbb{Q} , and fix a CDGA A over R . We will denote the differentials on A and R by δ .

1.1. Differential operators and quantised polyvectors.

1.1.1. Differential operators.

Definition 1.1. Given A -modules M, N in cochain complexes, inductively define the filtered cochain complex $\text{Diff}(M, N) = \text{Diff}_{A/R}(M, N) \subset \underline{\text{Hom}}_R(M, N)$ of differential operators from M to N by setting

- (1) $F_0 \text{Diff}(M, N) = \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(M, N)$,
- (2) $F_{k+1} \text{Diff}(M, N) = \{u \in \underline{\text{Hom}}_R(M, N) : [a, u] \in F_k \text{Diff}(M, N) \forall a \in A\}$, where $[a, u] = au - (-1)^{\deg a \deg u} ua$.
- (3) $\text{Diff}(M, N) = \varinjlim_k F_k \text{Diff}(M, N)$.

(The reason for the notation F is that $F^p := F_{-p}$ gives a Hodge filtration.)

The definitions ensure that the associated graded $\text{gr}_k^F \text{Diff}_A(M, N)$ have the structure of A -modules. Also note that for any $u \in F_{k+1} \text{Diff}(M, N)$ the commutator $[u, -]$ defines a derivation from A to $\text{gr}_k^F \text{Diff}(M, N)$, giving an A -linear map

$$\text{gr}_{k+1}^F \text{Diff}(M, N) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\Omega_A^1, \text{gr}_k^F \text{Diff}(M, N)).$$

Proceeding inductively and considering the symmetries involved, this gives maps

$$\text{gr}_k^F \text{Diff}(M, N) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(M \otimes_A \text{CoS}_A^k \Omega_A^1, N)$$

for all k . [Here, $\text{CoS}_A^p(M) = \text{CoSymm}_A^p(M) = (M^{\otimes_A p})^{\Sigma_p}$ and $\text{CoSymm}_A(M) = \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} \text{CoS}_A^p(M)$.]

These maps will be isomorphisms whenever A is semi-smooth in the sense that the underlying graded algebra $A^\#$ is isomorphic to $(R^\# \otimes_{R^0} S)[P^\#]$, for S a smooth R^0 -algebra and $P^\#$ a graded projective module over $R^\# \otimes_{R^0} S$ (in particular, if A is cofibrant as a CDGA over R), and $M^\#$ is projective over $A^\#$.

Also observe that for A -modules M, N, P , the composition map $\underline{\text{Hom}}_R(N, P) \otimes_R \underline{\text{Hom}}_R(M, N) \xrightarrow{\circ} \underline{\text{Hom}}_R(M, P)$ restricts to give $F_l \text{Diff}_{A/R}(N, P) \otimes_R F_k \text{Diff}_{A/R}(M, N) \rightarrow F_{k+l} \text{Diff}_{A/R}(M, P)$.

Definition 1.2. Given an A -module M in cochain complexes, write $\mathcal{D}(M) = \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) := \text{Diff}_{A/R}(M, M)$, which we regard as a DGAA under the composition above. We simply write $\mathcal{D}_A = \mathcal{D}_{A/R}$ for $\mathcal{D}_{A/R}(A, A)$.

For A -modules M, N , inclusion in $\mathrm{Hom}_R(M, N)$ gives a natural map $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_A(M, (N \otimes_A \mathcal{D}_A)^r) \rightarrow \mathrm{Diff}(M, N)$, where $(-)^r$ denotes the right A -module structure. This will be an isomorphism whenever A is semi-smooth over R (in particular, if A is cofibrant as a CDGA over R).

1.1.2. Polyvectors. The following is adapted from [Pri4, Definition 1.1], with the introduction of a dummy variable \hbar of cohomological degree 0.

Definition 1.3. Define the complex of (-1) -shifted polyvector fields on A by

$$\widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1) := \prod_{p \geq 0} \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_A(\mathrm{CoS}_A^p(\Omega_{A/R}^1), A) \hbar^{p-1}.$$

with graded-commutative multiplication $(a, b) \mapsto \hbar ab$ following the usual conventions for symmetric powers.

The Lie bracket on $\mathrm{Hom}_A(\Omega_{A/R}^1, A)$ then extends to give a bracket (the Schouten–Nijenhuis bracket)

$$[-, -]: \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1) \times \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1) \rightarrow \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1),$$

determined by the property that it is a bi-derivation with respect to the multiplication operation.

Thus $\widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1)$ has the natural structure of a P_1 -algebra (i.e. a Poisson algebra), and in particular $\widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1)$ is a differential graded Lie algebra (DGLA) over R .

Note that the differential δ on $\widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1)$ can be written as $[\delta, -]$, where $\delta \in \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1)^1$ is the element defined by the derivation δ on A .

Strictly speaking, $\widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}$ is the complex of multiderivations, as polyvectors are usually defined as symmetric powers of the tangent complex. The two definitions agree (modulo completion) whenever the tangent complex is perfect, and Definition 1.3 is the more natural object when the definitions differ.

Definition 1.4. Define a decreasing filtration F on $\widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1)$ by

$$F^i \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1) := \prod_{j \geq i} \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_A(\mathrm{CoS}_A^j \Omega_{A/R}^1, A) \hbar^{j-1};$$

this has the properties that $\widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1) = \varprojlim_i \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1)/F^i$, with $[F^i, F^j] \subset F^{i+j-1}$, $\delta F^i \subset F^i$, and $F^i F^j \subset \hbar^{-1} F^{i+j}$.

Observe that this filtration makes $F^2 \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1)$ into a pro-nilpotent DGLA.

Definition 1.5. Define the tangent DGLA of polyvectors by

$$T\widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1) := \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1) \oplus \prod_{p \geq 0} \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_A(\mathrm{CoS}_A^p(\Omega_{A/R}^1), A) \hbar^p \epsilon,$$

for ϵ of degree 0 with $\epsilon^2 = 0$. The Lie bracket is given by $[u + v\epsilon, x + y\epsilon] = [u, x] + [u, y]\epsilon + [v, x]\epsilon$.

Definition 1.6. Given a Maurer–Cartan element $\pi \in \mathrm{MC}(F^2 \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1))$, define

$$T_\pi \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A/R, -1) := \prod_{p \geq 0} \underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_A(\mathrm{CoS}_A^p(\Omega_{A/R}^1), A) \hbar^p,$$

with derivation $\delta + [\pi, -]$ (necessarily square-zero by the Maurer–Cartan conditions).

The product on polyvectors makes this a CDGA (with no need to rescale the product by \hbar), and it inherits the filtration F from $\widehat{\text{Pol}}$.

Given $\pi \in \text{MC}(F^2\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A/R, -1)/F^p)$, we define $T_\pi\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A/R, n)/F^p$ similarly. This is a CDGA because $F^i \cdot F^j \subset F^{i+j}$.

Regarding $T_\pi\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A/R, -1)$ as an abelian DGLA, observe that $\text{MC}(T_\pi\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A/R, -1))$ is just the fibre of $\text{MC}(T\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A/R, -1)) \rightarrow \text{MC}(\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A/R, -1))$ over π . Evaluation at $\hbar = 1$ gives an isomorphism from $T\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A/R, -1)$ to the DGLA $\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A/R, -1) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}[\epsilon]$ of [Pri4], and the map σ of [Pri4, Definition 1.11] then becomes:

Definition 1.7. Define

$$\sigma = -\partial_{\hbar^{-1}} : \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A/R, -1) \rightarrow T\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A/R, -1)$$

by $\alpha \mapsto \alpha + \epsilon \hbar^2 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \hbar}$. Note that this is a morphism of filtered DGLAs, so gives a map $\text{MC}(F^2\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A/R, -1)) \rightarrow \text{MC}(F^2T\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A/R, -1))$, with $\sigma(\pi) \in Z^1(F^2T_\pi\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A/R, -1))$.

1.1.3. *Quantised (-1) -shifted polyvectors.*

Definition 1.8. Define a strict line bundle over A to be an A -module M in cochain complexes such that $M^\#$ is a projective module of rank 1 over the graded-commutative algebra $A^\#$ underlying A . Given $b \in Z^1 A$, define A_b to be the strict line bundle $(A, \delta + b)$.

(When A has elements of positive degree, note that M might not be cofibrant in the projective model structure, but this does not affect anything.)

Definition 1.9. Given a strict line bundle M over A , define the complex of quantised (-1) -shifted polyvector fields on M by

$$Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) := \prod_{p \geq 0} F_p \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \hbar^{p-1}.$$

Multiplication of differential operators gives us a product

$$Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) \times Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) \rightarrow \hbar^{-1} Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1),$$

but the associated commutator $[-, -]$ takes values in $Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$, so $Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$ is a DGLA over R .

Note that the differential δ on $Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$ can be written as $[\delta_M, -]$, where $\delta_M \in F_1 \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M)^1$ is the element defined by the differential δ_M on M . In particular, $Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A_b, -1)$ is the graded associative algebra $Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1)$ with differential $[\delta_A + b, -]$.

Definition 1.10. Define a decreasing filtration \tilde{F} on $Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$ by

$$\tilde{F}^i Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) := \prod_{j \geq i} F_j \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \hbar^{j-1};$$

this has the properties that $Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) = \varprojlim_i \widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)/\tilde{F}^i$, with $[\tilde{F}^i, \tilde{F}^j] \subset \tilde{F}^{i+j-1}$, $\delta \tilde{F}^i \subset \tilde{F}^i$, and $\tilde{F}^i \tilde{F}^j \subset \hbar^{-1} \tilde{F}^{i+j}$.

Observe that this filtration makes $\tilde{F}^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$ into a pro-nilpotent DGLA.

Definition 1.11. When A is cofibrant, we define an E_0 quantisation of M over R to be a Maurer–Cartan element

$$\Delta \in \text{MC}(\tilde{F}^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)).$$

The associated $R[[\hbar]]$ -module M_Δ is given by $M[[\hbar]]$ equipped with the differential $\delta_M + \Delta$, which is necessarily square-zero by the Maurer–Cartan condition. We then have $M_\Delta/(\hbar M_\Delta) = M$, because $\hbar \mid \Delta$.

Remark 1.12. A more conceptual way to interpret such E_0 quantisations is as deformations of M as a module over the de Rham pro-algebra $\mathrm{DR}(A/R)$. Such a deformation of M is the same as a deformation of the right \mathcal{D}_A -module $M \otimes_A \mathcal{D}_A$, and a Maurer–Cartan element Δ gives a deformation $x \mapsto \delta(x) + \Delta \cdot x$ of the differential δ on $M \otimes_A \mathcal{D}_A[[\hbar]]$.

Equivalently, a (-1) -shifted Poisson structure on \mathcal{O}_X is the structure of an $\mathcal{O}_X[[\Omega_X^1[-1]]] = \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{TX[1]}$ -module, and an E_0 quantisation is a lifting of such a structure making $\mathcal{O}_X[[\hbar]]$ a module over the Rees pro-algebra $\mathcal{R} := \prod_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} \hbar^{-p} F^p \mathrm{DR}(A/R)$, via the isomorphism $\mathcal{R}/\hbar \mathcal{R} \cong \hat{\mathcal{O}}_{TX[1]}$.

In many ways, deformations over $\mathrm{DR}(A/R)$ are more natural than R -module deformations, because the de Rham algebra is the natural algebraic analogue of the analytic sheaf of complex constants. For $n > 0$, E_n -algebra deformations over R and over $\mathrm{DR}(A/R)$ are the same by the HKR isomorphism, but for $n = 0$ the $\mathrm{DR}(A/R)$ -module structure imposes the condition that deformations be given by differential operators.

Remark 1.13. Observe that when the E_0 quantisation Δ is linear in \hbar , it is a second-order differential operator. When $M = A$ and $\Delta(1) = 0$, this gives exactly the structure of a BV -algebra over $R[[\hbar]]$, the associated Lie bracket being given by the image of Δ in $\hbar(F_2 \mathcal{D}_A / F_1 \mathcal{D}_A) \cong \hbar \mathrm{Symm}_A^2 \mathcal{T}_A$. In general, for any E_0 quantisation Δ of A with $\Delta(1) = 0$, the pair (A, Δ) is a commutative BV_∞ -algebra in the sense of [Kra, Definition 9].

Remark 1.14. For unbounded CDGAs, the hypothesis that A be cofibrant seems unnecessarily strong. Most of our results will hold when $A^\#$ is free or even when A is semi-smooth. This suggests that the most natural notion of equivalence for CDGAs in this setting might not be quasi-isomorphism, but Morita equivalence of derived categories of the second kind (in the sense of [Pos]). Dealing with semi-smooth CDGAs might provide an alternative approach to the bi-CDGAs featuring in §3 to study Artin stacks.

Definition 1.15. Given a DGLA L , define the Maurer–Cartan set by

$$\mathrm{MC}(L) := \{\omega \in L^1 \mid d\omega + \frac{1}{2}[\omega, \omega] = 0 \in L^2\}.$$

Following [Hin], define the Maurer–Cartan space $\underline{\mathrm{MC}}(L)$ (a simplicial set) of a nilpotent DGLA L by

$$\underline{\mathrm{MC}}(L)_n := \mathrm{MC}(L \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \Omega^\bullet(\Delta^n)),$$

where

$$\Omega^\bullet(\Delta^n) = \mathbb{Q}[t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n, \delta t_0, \delta t_1, \dots, \delta t_n] / (\sum t_i - 1, \sum \delta t_i)$$

is the commutative dg algebra of de Rham polynomial forms on the n -simplex, with the t_i of degree 0.

Definition 1.16. We now define another decreasing filtration G on $\widehat{Q\mathrm{Pol}}(M, -1)$ by setting

$$G^i \widehat{Q\mathrm{Pol}}(M, -1) := \hbar^i \widehat{Q\mathrm{Pol}}(M, -1).$$

We then set $G^i \tilde{F}^p := G^i \cap \tilde{F}^p$.

Note that $G^i \subset \tilde{F}^i$, and beware that $G^i \tilde{F}^p$ is not the same as $\hbar^i \tilde{F}^p$ in general, since

$$\begin{aligned} G^i \tilde{F}^p \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) &= \prod_{j \geq p} F_{j-i} \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \hbar^{j-1} \\ \hbar^i \tilde{F}^p \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) &= \prod_{j \geq p+i} F_{j-i} \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \hbar^{j-1}. \end{aligned}$$

We will also consider the convolution $G * \tilde{F}$, given by $(G * \tilde{F})^p := \sum_{i+j=p} G^i \cap \tilde{F}^j$; explicitly,

$$(G * \tilde{F})^p \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) = \prod_{j < p} F_{2j-p} \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \hbar^{j-1} \times \prod_{j \geq p} F_j \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \hbar^{j-1}.$$

In particular, $(G * \tilde{F})^2 \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) = A \oplus \tilde{F}^2 \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$.

Definition 1.17. Define the space $\mathcal{QP}(M, -1)$ of E_0 quantisations of M over R to be given by the simplicial set

$$\mathcal{QP}(M, -1) := \varprojlim_i \underline{\text{MC}}(\tilde{F}^2 \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) / \tilde{F}^{i+2}).$$

Also write

$$\mathcal{QP}(M, -1) / G^k := \varprojlim_i \underline{\text{MC}}(\tilde{F}^2 \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) / (\tilde{F}^{i+2} + G^k)),$$

so $\mathcal{QP}(M, -1) = \varprojlim_k \mathcal{QP}(M, -1) / G^k$.

We will also consider twisted quantisations

$$\mathcal{Q}^{tw} \mathcal{P}(M, -1) := \varprojlim_i \underline{\text{MC}}((G * \tilde{F})^2 \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) / \tilde{F}^{i+2});$$

these are just quantisations of strict line bundles $M \otimes_A A_b$ for $b \in Z^1(A)$.

1.1.4. The centre of a quantisation.

Definition 1.18. Define the filtered tangent DGLA of quantised polyvectors by

$$\begin{aligned} T\widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) &:= \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) \oplus \prod_{p \geq 0} F_p \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \hbar^p \epsilon, \\ \tilde{F}^j T\widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) &:= \tilde{F}^j \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) \oplus \prod_{p \geq j} F_p \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \hbar^p \epsilon, \end{aligned}$$

for ϵ of degree 0 with $\epsilon^2 = 0$. The Lie bracket is given by $[u + v\epsilon, x + y\epsilon] = [u, x] + [u, y]\epsilon + [v, x]\epsilon$.

Definition 1.19. Given a Maurer–Cartan element $\Delta \in \text{MC}(\tilde{F}^2 \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1))$, define the centre of (M, Δ) by

$$T_\Delta \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) := \prod_{p \geq 0} F_p \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \hbar^p,$$

with derivation $\delta + [\Delta, -]$ (necessarily square-zero by the Maurer–Cartan conditions).

Multiplication of differential operators makes this a DGAA (with no need to rescale the product by \hbar), and it has a filtration

$$\tilde{F}^i T_\Delta \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) := \prod_{p \geq i} F_p \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \hbar^p,$$

with $\tilde{F}^i \cdot \tilde{F}^j \subset \tilde{F}^{i+j}$. Given $\Delta \in \text{MC}(F^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)/\tilde{F}^p)$, we define $T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)/\tilde{F}^p$ similarly — this is also a DGAA as \tilde{F}^p is an ideal.

Observe that $T_\Delta Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1) := \underline{\text{MC}}(\tilde{F}^2 T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1))$ is just the fibre of $\underline{\text{MC}}(\tilde{F}^2 T Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)) \rightarrow \underline{\text{MC}}(\tilde{F}^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1))$ over Δ .

Similarly to Definition 1.16, there is a filtration G on $T Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1), T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$ given by powers of \hbar . Since $\text{gr}_G^i \tilde{F}^{p-i} Q\widehat{\text{Pol}} = \prod_{j \geq p-i} \text{gr}_{j-i}^F \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \hbar^{j-1}$, the associated gradeds of the filtration admit maps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{gr}_G^i \tilde{F}^p Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) &\rightarrow \prod_{j \geq p} \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\text{CoS}_A^{j-i}(\Omega_{A/R}^1) \otimes_A M, M) \hbar^{j-1} \\ \text{gr}_G^i \tilde{F}^p T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) &\rightarrow \prod_{j \geq p} \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\text{CoS}_A^{j-i}(\Omega_{A/R}^1) \otimes_A M, M) \hbar^j. \end{aligned}$$

which are isomorphisms when A is semi-smooth (in particular whenever A is cofibrant as a CDGA over R).

For the filtration F of Definition 1.4, we may rewrite these maps as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{gr}_G^i \tilde{F}^p Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1) &\rightarrow F^{p-i} \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1) \hbar^i, \\ \text{gr}_G^i \tilde{F}^p T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) &\rightarrow F^{p-i} T_{\pi_\Delta} \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1) \hbar^i, \end{aligned}$$

where $\pi_\Delta \in \text{MC}(F^2 \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1))$ denotes the image of Δ under the map $\text{gr}_G^0 \tilde{F}^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1) \rightarrow F^2 \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1)$.

Since the cohomology groups of $T_{\pi_\Delta} \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1)$ are Poisson cohomology, we will refer to the cohomology groups of $T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$ as quantised Poisson cohomology.

We write $T_\Delta Q^{tw} \mathcal{P}(M, -1) := \underline{\text{MC}}((G * \tilde{F})^2 T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1))$.

Definition 1.20. Say that an E_0 quantisation $\Delta = \sum_{j \geq 2} \Delta_j \hbar^j$ is non-degenerate if the map

$$\Delta_2^\sharp: M \otimes_A \Omega_A^1 \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\Omega_A^1, M)[1]$$

is a quasi-isomorphism and Ω_A^1 is perfect.

Definition 1.21. Define the tangent spaces

$$\begin{aligned} TQ\mathcal{P}(M, -1) &:= \varprojlim_i \underline{\text{MC}}(\tilde{F}^2 T Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)/\tilde{F}^{i+2}), \\ TQ^{tw} \mathcal{P}(M, -1) &:= \varprojlim_i \underline{\text{MC}}((G * \tilde{F})^2 T Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)/\tilde{F}^{i+2}), \end{aligned}$$

with $TQ\mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^k, TQ^{tw} \mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^k$ defined similarly.

These are simplicial sets over $Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$ (resp. $Q^{tw} \mathcal{P}(M, -1), Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^k, Q^{tw} \mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^k$), fibred in simplicial abelian groups.

Definition 1.22. Define the canonical tangent vector

$$\sigma = -\partial_{\hbar^{-1}}: Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) \rightarrow TQ\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$$

by $\alpha \mapsto \alpha + \epsilon \hbar^2 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \hbar}$. Note that this is a morphism of filtered DGLAs, so gives a map $\sigma: Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1) \rightarrow TQ\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$, with $\sigma(\Delta) \in Z^1(\tilde{F}^2 T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1))$.

1.2. Generalised pre-symplectic structures.

Definition 1.23. Define the de Rham complex $\mathrm{DR}(A/R)$ to be the product total complex of the bicomplex

$$A \xrightarrow{d} \Omega_{A/R}^1 \xrightarrow{d} \Omega_{A/R}^2 \xrightarrow{d} \dots,$$

so the total differential is $d \pm \delta$.

We define the Hodge filtration F on $\mathrm{DR}(A/R)$ by setting $F^p \mathrm{DR}(A/R) \subset \mathrm{DR}(A/R)$ to consist of terms $\Omega_{A/R}^i$ with $i \geq p$. In particular, $F^p \mathrm{DR}(A/R) = \mathrm{DR}(A/R)$ for $p \leq 0$.

Definition 1.24. When A is a cofibrant CDGA over R , recall that a (-1) -shifted pre-symplectic structure ω on A/R is an element

$$\omega \in Z^1 F^2 \mathrm{DR}(A/R).$$

In [PTVV], shifted pre-symplectic structures are referred to as closed 2-forms.

A (-1) -shifted pre-symplectic structure ω is called symplectic if $\omega_2 \in Z^1 \Omega_{A/R}^2$ induces a quasi-isomorphism

$$\omega_2^\sharp: \mathrm{Hom}_A(\Omega_{A/R}^1, A) \rightarrow \Omega_{A/R}^1[-1],$$

and $\Omega_{A/R}^1$ is perfect as an A -module.

In order to define compatibility functors for quantisations, we will need to construct A_∞ -morphisms from the de Rham algebra, which we will do using the following DGAA resolution.

Definition 1.25. Write $A^{\otimes \bullet+1}$ for the cosimplicial CDGA $n \mapsto A^{n+1}$ given by the Čech nerve, with I the kernel of the diagonal map $A^{\otimes \bullet+1} \rightarrow A$. This has a filtration F given by powers $F^p := (I)^p$ of I , and we define the filtered cosimplicial CDGA $\hat{A}^{\otimes \bullet+1}$ to be the completion

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A}^{\otimes \bullet+1} &:= \varprojlim_q A^{\otimes \bullet+1} / F^q, \\ F^p \hat{A}^{\otimes \bullet+1} &:= \varprojlim_q F^p / F^q. \end{aligned}$$

We then take the Dold–Kan conormalisation $N\hat{A}^{\bullet+1}$, which becomes a filtered bi-DGAA via the Alexander–Whitney cup product. Explicitly, $N^n \hat{A}^{\bullet+1}$ is the intersection of the kernels of all the big diagonals $\hat{A}^{n+1} \rightarrow \hat{A}^n$, and the cup product is given by

$$(a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_m) \smile (b_0 \otimes \dots \otimes b_n) = a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_{m-1} \otimes (a_m b_0) \otimes b_1 \otimes \dots \otimes b_n.$$

We then define $\mathrm{DR}'(A/R)$ to be the product total complex

$$\mathrm{DR}'(A/R) := \mathrm{Tot}^\Pi N\hat{A}^{\bullet+1}$$

regarded as a filtered DGAA over R , with $F^p \mathrm{DR}'(A/R) := \mathrm{Tot}^\Pi N F^p \hat{A}^{\bullet+1}$.

The following is standard:

Lemma 1.26. *There is a filtered quasi-isomorphism $\mathrm{DR}'(A/R) \rightarrow \mathrm{DR}(A/R)$, given by $N^n \hat{A}^{\bullet+1} \rightarrow N^n \hat{A}^{\bullet+1} / F^{n+1} \cong (\Omega_{A/R}^1)^{\otimes A^n} \rightarrow \Omega_{A/R}^n$.*

Proof. It suffices to show that the map is an isomorphism on the graded pieces associated to the filtration. Now, $\mathrm{gr}_F^p \hat{A}^{\otimes \bullet+1} = \mathrm{Symm}_A^p D(\Omega_A^1[-1])$, where D denotes Dold–Kan denormalisation from cochain complexes to cosimplicial complexes. Thus

$$N\mathrm{gr}_F^p \hat{A}^{\otimes \bullet+1} = N\mathrm{Symm}_A^p D(\Omega_A^1[-1]),$$

so $\mathrm{Tot}^\Pi N\mathrm{Symm}_A^p D(\Omega_A^1[-1])$ is quasi-isomorphic to $\mathrm{Symm}_A^p ND(\Omega_A^1[-1]) = \mathrm{Symm}_A^p(\Omega_A^1[-1]) = \Omega_A^p[-p]$, combining Dold–Kan with Eilenberg–Zilber. \square

Definition 1.27. Define a decreasing filtration \tilde{F} on $\mathrm{DR}'(A/R)[\hbar]$ by

$$\tilde{F}^p \mathrm{DR}'(A/R) := \prod_{i \geq 0} F^{p-i} \mathrm{DR}'(A/R) \hbar^i,$$

where we adopt the convention that $F^j \mathrm{DR}' = \mathrm{DR}'$ for all $j \leq 0$.

Define further filtrations $G, G * \tilde{F}$ by $G^k \mathrm{DR}'(A/R)[\hbar] = \hbar^k \mathrm{DR}'(A/R)[\hbar]$, and $(G * \tilde{F})^p := \sum_{i+j=p} G^i \cap \tilde{F}^j$, so

$$(G * \tilde{F})^p = \prod_{i \geq 0} F^{p-2i} \mathrm{DR}'(A/R) \hbar^i.$$

This makes $(\mathrm{DR}'(A/R)[\hbar], G * \tilde{F})$ into a filtered DGAA, since $\tilde{F}^p \tilde{F}^q \subset \tilde{F}^{p+q}$ and similarly for G .

Definition 1.28. Define a generalised (-1) -shifted pre-symplectic structure on a cofibrant CDGA A/R to be an element

$$\omega \in Z^1((G * \tilde{F})^2 \mathrm{DR}'(A/R)[\hbar]) = Z^1(F^2 \mathrm{DR}'(A/R)) \times \hbar Z^1 \mathrm{DR}'(A/R)[\hbar].$$

Call this symplectic if $\Omega_{A/R}^1$ is perfect as an A -module and the leading term $\omega_0 \in Z^1 F^2 \mathrm{DR}'(A/R)$ induces a quasi-isomorphism

$$[\omega_0]^\sharp: \mathrm{Hom}_A(\Omega_{A/R}^1, A) \rightarrow \Omega_{A/R}^1[-1],$$

for $[\omega_0] \in Z^{-1} \Omega_{A/R}^2$ the image of ω_0 modulo F^3 .

Definition 1.29. Define the space of generalised (-1) -shifted pre-symplectic structures on A/R to be the simplicial set

$$G\mathrm{PreSp}(A/R, -1) := \varprojlim_i \underline{\mathrm{MC}}((G * \tilde{F})^2 \mathrm{DR}'(A/R)[\hbar] / \tilde{F}^{i+2}),$$

where we regard the cochain complex $\mathrm{DR}'(A/R)$ as a DGLA with trivial bracket. Write $\mathrm{PreSp} = G\mathrm{PreSp}/G^1$.

Also write $G\mathrm{PreSp}(A/R, -1)/\hbar^k := \varprojlim_i \underline{\mathrm{MC}}(((G * \tilde{F})^2 \mathrm{DR}'(A/R)[\hbar]) / (G^k + \tilde{F}^{i+2}))$, so $G\mathrm{PreSp}(A/R, -1) = \varprojlim_k G\mathrm{PreSp}(A/R, -1)/\hbar^k$.

Set $G\mathrm{Sp}(A/R, -1) \subset G\mathrm{PreSp}(A/R, -1)$ to consist of the symplectic structures — this is a union of path-components.

Note that $G\mathrm{PreSp}(A/R, -1)$ is canonically weakly equivalent to the Dold–Kan denormalisation of the good truncation complex $\tau^{\leq 0}((G * \tilde{F})^2 \mathrm{DR}(A/R)[\hbar][1])$ (and similarly for the various quotients we consider), but the description in terms of $\underline{\mathrm{MC}}$ will simplify comparisons. In particular, we have

$$\pi_i G\mathrm{PreSp}(A/R, -1) \cong H^{1-i}(F^2 \mathrm{DR}(A/R)) \times \hbar H^{1-i}(\mathrm{DR}(A/R)[\hbar]).$$

1.2.1. *Compatible quantisations.* We will now develop the notion of compatibility between a (truncated) generalised pre-symplectic structure and a (truncated) E_0 quantisation. The case $k = 1$ recovers the notion of compatibility between pre-symplectic and Poisson structures from [Pri4].

Lemma 1.30. *Take a complete filtered graded-associative R -algebra (B, Fil^\bullet) and a morphism $\phi: A^\# \rightarrow \text{Fil}^0 B$ of graded R -algebras; assume that the left and right A -module structures on $\text{gr}_{\text{Fil}} B$ agree. Then for any $\Delta \in \text{Fil}^0 B^1$, there is an associated morphism*

$$\mu(-, \Delta): (\text{DR}'(A)^\#, F^\bullet) \rightarrow (B, \text{Fil}^\bullet)$$

of filtered graded-associative R -algebras induced by the graded algebra map on $A^{\otimes \bullet+1}$ determined by $\mu(1 \otimes 1, \Delta) = \Delta$ and $\mu(a, \Delta) = a$ for $a \in A$.

Given $\rho \in \text{Fil}^j B^k$, there is then a filtered R -linear derivation

$$\nu(-, \Delta, \rho): (\text{DR}'(A/R)^\#, F^\bullet) \rightarrow (B[k], \text{Fil}^{\bullet+j})$$

induced by the $\mu(-, \Delta)$ -derivation on $A^{\otimes \bullet+1}$ determined by $\nu(1 \otimes 1, \Delta, \rho) = \rho$.

Proof. Explicitly, $\mu(-, \Delta)$ is given on $A^{\otimes \bullet+1}$ by

$$(a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_r) \mapsto a_0 \Delta a_1 \Delta \dots \Delta a_r,$$

because $a \otimes b = a \smile (1 \otimes 1) \smile b$ and so on. Similarly, $\nu(-, \Delta, \rho)$ is given by

$$(a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_r) \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \pm a_0 \Delta a_1 \Delta \dots \Delta a_i \rho a_{i+1} \Delta \dots \Delta a_r.$$

We need to show that these respect the filtrations, so giving maps on $\hat{A}^{\otimes \bullet+1}$ and hence filtered morphisms on $\text{DR}(A/R)'$.

Observe that the filtration on $A^{\otimes \bullet+1}$ is generated by that on $A^{\otimes 2}$, in the sense that

$$F^p A^{\otimes m+1} = \sum_{p_1 + \dots + p_m = p} (F^{p_1} A^{\otimes 2}) \smile \dots \smile (F^{p_m} A^{\otimes 2}).$$

It therefore suffices to show that $\mu(-, \Delta): A^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow B$ and $\nu(-, \Delta, \rho)$ are appropriately filtered.

Writing $[x, y] := x \smile y - (-1)^{\deg x \deg y} y \smile x$ and \cdot for the internal multiplication on $A^{\otimes r}$, it follows that for $a \in A$ and $x \in A \otimes A$ we have $[a, x] = (a \otimes 1 \mp 1 \otimes a) \cdot x$. Since $I = \ker(A^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow A)$ is generated by elements of the form $(a \otimes 1 \mp 1 \otimes a)$, this means that $[A, J] = I \cdot J$ for all ideals J in $A^{\otimes 2}$. Because $F^p = I^p$, this gives

$$F^p A^{\otimes 2} = \underbrace{[A, [A, \dots [A, A^{\otimes 2}] \dots]]}_p,$$

so F is the smallest multiplicative filtration for which left and right A -modules structures on $\text{gr}_F A^{\otimes \bullet+1}$ agree.

Therefore the algebra homomorphism $\mu(-, \Delta)$ must send F^p to Fil^p , and the derivation $\nu(-, \Delta, \rho)$ must send F^p to Fil^{p+j} ; in particular, the maps descend to the completion $\text{DR}'(A/R)$. \square

Lemma 1.31. *Given $\Delta \in ((G * \tilde{F})^2 \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, n)/G^k)^1$, Lemma 1.30 gives a morphism*

$$\mu(-, \Delta): \text{DR}'(A/R)[\hbar]/G^k \rightarrow T_\Delta \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1)/G^k$$

*of graded associative $R[\hbar]/\hbar^k$ -algebras, respecting the filtrations $(G * \tilde{F})$.*

Given $\rho \in ((G * \tilde{F})^p \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, n)/G^k)^r$, there is then a $R[\hbar]/\hbar^k$ -linear derivation

$$\nu(-, \Delta, \rho): (\text{DR}'(A/R)[\hbar]/\hbar^k, (G * \tilde{F})^\bullet) \rightarrow (T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)[r]/G^k, (G * \tilde{F})^{\bullet+p}).$$

Proof. It suffices to prove this for the limit over all k , as Δ and ρ always lift to $(G * \tilde{F})^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, n)$. Set $T = T_0 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)[\hbar^{-1}]$, with filtrations \tilde{F} given by powers of \hbar and $G^i T := \hbar^i T_0 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$. These filtrations are multiplicative, with $[G^i, G^j] \subset G^{i+j-1}$, so the convolution filtration also satisfies $[(G * \tilde{F})^i, (G * \tilde{F})^j] \subset (G * \tilde{F})^{i+j-1}$; in particular $\text{gr}_{G * \tilde{F}} T$ is commutative, so its left and right A -module structures agree (the same is not true $\text{gr}_{\tilde{F}} T$, which makes the convolution filtration necessary).

Then $Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) = G^{-1}T$ and $T_0 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) = G^0 T$, with $G^i \tilde{F}^j T = G^i \tilde{F}^j T_0 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$ and $G^{i-1} \tilde{F}^{j-1} T = G^i \tilde{F}^j Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$ whenever $i \geq 1$. Thus $(G * \tilde{F})^p Q\widehat{\text{Pol}} \subset (G * \tilde{F})^{p-2} T$, so in particular Δ lies in $(G * \tilde{F})^0 T$. Lemma 1.30 now gives filtered morphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(-, \Delta): (\text{DR}'(A/R), F^\bullet) &\rightarrow (T, (G * \tilde{F})^\bullet) \\ \nu(-, \Delta, \rho): (\text{DR}'(A/R), F^\bullet) &\rightarrow (T[r], (G * \tilde{F})^{\bullet+p}). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\Delta \in G^{-1}T$, we have $[\Delta, a] \in G^0 T$ for all $a \in A$, so μ maps to the subalgebra $T_0 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$ of T . Extending linearly gives a map from $\text{DR}'(A/R)[\hbar]$; since $\hbar G^i \tilde{F}^q T \subset G^{i+1} \tilde{F}^{q+1} T$, we then see that $\mu(\hbar^i F^{p-2i}, \Delta) \subset G^{p-r-i} \tilde{F}^{r+i}$, so

$$\mu((G * \tilde{F})^p \text{DR}(A/R)'[\hbar], \Delta) \subset (G * \tilde{F})^p T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1),$$

and similarly for ν . □

Lemma 1.32. *Take a complete filtered R -DGAA (B, Fil^\bullet) and a morphism $\phi: A \rightarrow \text{Fil}^0 B$ of R -DGAA's; assume that the left and right A -module structures on $\text{gr}_{\text{Fil}} B$ agree. Then for any $\Delta \in \text{Fil}^0 \text{Der}_R(B)^1$ with $\Delta(\phi(A)) \subset \text{Fil}^1 B$, and any $\omega \in \text{DR}'(A/R)$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} [\Delta, \mu(\omega, \Delta)] &= \mu(d\omega, \Delta) + \frac{1}{2} \nu(\omega, \Delta, [\Delta, \Delta]), \\ \delta_\Delta \mu(\omega, \Delta) &= \mu(D\omega, \Delta) + \nu(\omega, \Delta, \kappa(\Delta)), \end{aligned}$$

where δ are the structural differentials on A, B , with $\delta_\Delta := \delta + [\Delta, -]$, $D := d \pm \delta$ the total differential on $\text{DR}'(A/R)$, and $\kappa(\Delta) := [\delta, \Delta] + \frac{1}{2}[\Delta, \Delta]$.

Proof. Both $[\Delta, \mu(-, \Delta)]$ and $\delta_\Delta \mu(-, \Delta)$ are derivations with respect to $\mu(-, \Delta)$, so it suffices to verify these identities on the generators a, df of $\text{DR}'(A/R)$, for $a, f \in A$.

In these cases, we have

$$\begin{aligned} [\Delta, \mu(a, \Delta)] &= [\Delta, a] = \mu(1 \otimes a \mp a \otimes 1, \Delta) = \mu(da, \Delta), \\ [\Delta, \mu(1 \otimes 1, \Delta)] &= [\Delta, \Delta] = \frac{1}{2} \nu(df, \Delta, [\Delta, \Delta]). \end{aligned}$$

Because $\nu(a, \Delta, [\Delta, \Delta]) = 0$ (ν being A -linear) and $d\Delta = 0$, this gives the required results, the second set of equalities following by adding δ . □

In particular, Lemma 1.32 implies that when $\Delta \in \text{MC}((G * \tilde{F})^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, n)/G^k)$ is an E_0 quantisation, $\mu(-, \Delta)$ is a chain map (since $T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) = (T_0 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1), \delta_\Delta)$), so $\mu(-, \Delta)$ defines a map from de Rham cohomology to quantised Poisson cohomology.

Definition 1.33. We say that a generalised (-1) -shifted pre-symplectic structure ω and an E_0 quantisation Δ of a strict line bundle M are compatible (or a compatible pair) if

$$[\mu(\omega, \Delta)] = [-\partial_{\hbar^{-1}}(\Delta)] \in H^1((G * \tilde{F})^2 T_{\Delta} \widehat{Q\mathcal{P}ol}(M, -1)),$$

where $\sigma = -\partial_{\hbar^{-1}}$ is the canonical tangent vector of Definition 1.22.

Definition 1.34. Given a simplicial set Z , an abelian group object A in simplicial sets over Z , a space X over Z and a morphism $s: X \rightarrow A$ over Z , define the homotopy vanishing locus of s over Z to be the homotopy limit of the diagram

$$X \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{s} \\ \rightrightarrows \\ \xrightarrow{0} \end{array} A \longrightarrow Z.$$

Definition 1.35. Define the space $Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)$ of compatible quantised (-1) -shifted pairs to be the homotopy vanishing locus of

$$(\mu - \sigma): G\text{PreSp}(A/R, -1) \times Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1) \rightarrow TQ^{tw}\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$$

over $Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$

We define a cofiltration on this space by setting $Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)/G^k$ to be the homotopy vanishing locus of

$$(\mu - \sigma): (G\text{PreSp}(A/R, -1)/G^k) \times (Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^k) \rightarrow TQ^{tw}\mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^k$$

over $Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^k$.

When $k = 1$, note that this recovers the notion of compatible (-1) -shifted pairs from [Pri4].

Definition 1.36. Define $Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} \subset Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)$ to consist of compatible quantised pairs (ω, Δ) with Δ non-degenerate. This is a union of path-components, and by [Pri4, Lemma 1.22] has a natural map

$$Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} \rightarrow G\text{Sp}(A/R, -1)$$

as well as the canonical map

$$Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} \rightarrow Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\text{nondeg}}.$$

Proposition 1.37. *For any strict line bundle M , the canonical map*

$$Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} \rightarrow Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\text{nondeg}}$$

is a weak equivalence. In particular, there is a morphism

$$Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} \rightarrow G\text{Sp}(A/R, -1)$$

in the homotopy category of simplicial sets.

Proof. We adapt the proof of [Pri4, Proposition 1.26]. For any $\Delta \in Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$, the homotopy fibre of $Q\text{Comp}(A/R, -1)^{\text{nondeg}}$ over Δ is just the homotopy fibre of

$$\mu(-, \Delta): G\text{PreSp}(A/R, -1) \rightarrow T_{\Delta} Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$$

over $-\partial_{\hbar^{-1}}(\Delta)$.

The map $\mu(-, \Delta): \text{DR}'(A/R)[[\hbar]] \rightarrow T_{\Delta} \widehat{Q\mathcal{P}ol}(M, -1)$ is a morphism of complete $G * \tilde{F}$ -filtered $R[[\hbar]]$ -CDGAs by Lemma 1.32. Since the morphism is $R[[\hbar]]$ -linear, it maps

$G^k(G * \tilde{F})^p \text{DR}'(A/R)[[\hbar]]$ to $G^k(G * \tilde{F})^p T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$. Non-degeneracy of Δ_0 modulo F_1 implies that $\mu(-, \Delta)$ induces quasi-isomorphisms

$$\Omega^{p-2k} \hbar^k [2k - p] \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\text{CoS}^{p-2k} \Omega_{A/R}^1 \otimes_A M, M) \hbar^{p-k}$$

on the associated gradeds $\text{gr}_G^k \text{gr}_{(G * \tilde{F})}^p$. We therefore have a quasi-isomorphism of bifiltered complexes, so we have isomorphisms on homotopy groups:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_j G\text{PreSp}(A/R, -1) &\rightarrow \pi_j T_\Delta Q^{tw} \mathcal{P}(M, -1) \\ H^{1-j}((G * \tilde{F})^2 \text{DR}(A/R)[[\hbar]]) &\rightarrow H^{1-j}((G * \tilde{F})^2 T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)). \end{aligned}$$

□

1.3. Comparing quantisations and generalised symplectic structures.

Definition 1.38. Given a compatible pair $(\omega, \pi) \in \text{Comp}(A, -1) = Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)/G^1$, and $k \geq 0$, define the complex $N(\omega, \pi, k)$ to be the cocone of the map

$$\text{gr}_G^k(G * \tilde{F})^2(\text{DR}'(A/R)[[\hbar]] \oplus \text{gr}_G^k \tilde{F}^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) \rightarrow \text{gr}_G^k(G * \tilde{F})^2 T_\pi Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1))$$

given by combining

$$\begin{aligned} \text{gr}_G^k \mu(-, \pi): \text{gr}_G^k(G * \tilde{F})^2 \text{DR}'(A/R)[[\hbar]] &\rightarrow \text{gr}_G^k(G * \tilde{F})^2 T_\pi Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) \\ F^{2-2k} \text{DR}(A/R) \hbar^k &\rightarrow \prod_{i \geq (2-2k), 0} \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\text{CoS}_A^i(\Omega_{A/R}^1), A) \hbar^{i+k} \end{aligned}$$

with the maps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{gr}_G^k \nu(\omega, \pi) + \partial_{h-1}: \text{gr}_G^k \tilde{F}^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) &\rightarrow \text{gr}_G^k(G * \tilde{F})^2 T_\pi Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) \\ \prod_{i \geq (2-k), 0} \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\text{CoS}_A^i(\Omega_{A/R}^1), A) \hbar^{i+k-1} &\rightarrow \prod_{i \geq (2-2k), 0} \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\text{CoS}_A^i(\Omega_{A/R}^1), A) \hbar^{i+k}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\nu(\omega, \pi)(b) := \nu(\omega, \pi, b).$$

It follows from the proof of Proposition 1.37 that the maps $\text{gr}_G^k \mu(-, \pi)$ are all F -filtered quasi-isomorphisms when π is non-degenerate, so the projection maps $N(\omega, \pi, k) \rightarrow \text{gr}_G^k \tilde{F}^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$ are also quasi-isomorphisms. The behaviour of the other projection is more subtle for low k , but it behaves well thereafter:

Lemma 1.39. *The projection maps*

$$N(\omega, \pi, k) \rightarrow \hbar^k \text{DR}(A/R)$$

are F -filtered quasi-isomorphisms for all $k \geq 2$.

Proof. This amounts to showing that the map

$$\text{gr}_G^k \nu(\omega, \pi) + \partial_{h-1}$$

is a filtered quasi-isomorphism. It suffices to show that the associated maps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{gr}_F^p \text{gr}_G^k \nu(\omega, \pi) + \partial_{h-1}: \text{gr}_F^p \text{gr}_G^k(G * \tilde{F})^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) &\rightarrow \text{gr}_F^p \text{gr}_G^k(G * \tilde{F})^2 T_\pi Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) \\ \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\text{CoS}_A^p(\Omega_{A/R}^1), A) \hbar^{p+k-1} &\rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\text{CoS}_A^p(\Omega_{A/R}^1), A) \hbar^{p+k}, \end{aligned}$$

are quasi-isomorphisms for all $p \geq 0$.

Reasoning as in [Pri4, Remark 1.34], $\mathrm{gr}_F \mathrm{gr}_G \nu(\omega, \pi)$ is an $R[[\hbar]]$ -linear derivation on $\mathrm{gr}_F \mathrm{gr}_G \widehat{Q\mathrm{Pol}}(M, -1) \cong \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(A, -1)[[\hbar]]$ with respect to the commutative multiplication. It is given on generators $\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_A(\Omega_{A/R}^1, A)$ by $\hbar \pi^\# \circ \omega^\#$. Compatibility of ω and π implies that $\pi^\# \circ \omega^\#$ is homotopy idempotent by [Pri4, Example 1.19]. Thus $\hbar^{-1} \mathrm{gr}_F^p \mathrm{gr}_G^k \nu(\omega, \pi)$ is homotopy diagonalisable, with integral eigenvalues in the interval $[0, p]$.

On the other hand, $\partial_{\hbar^{-1}}$ coincides on $\mathrm{gr}_F^p \mathrm{gr}_G^k$ with multiplication by $(1 - p - k)\hbar$, so the eigenvalues of $\hbar^{-1} \mathrm{gr}_F^p \mathrm{gr}_G^k \nu(\omega, \pi) + \hbar^{-1} \partial_{\hbar^{-1}}$ lie in $[1 - p - k, 1 - k]$, giving a quasi-isomorphism when $k > 1$. \square

Proposition 1.40. *The maps*

$$\begin{aligned} Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}}/G^k &\rightarrow (Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}}/G^2) \times_{(G\mathrm{Sp}(A, -1)/G^2)}^h (G\mathrm{Sp}(A, -1)/G^k) \\ &\simeq (Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}}/G^2) \times \prod_{i=2}^{k-1} \underline{\mathrm{MC}}(\mathrm{DR}(A/R)\hbar^i) \end{aligned}$$

coming from Proposition 1.37 are weak equivalences for all $k \geq 2$.

Proof. Proposition 1.37 gives equivalences between $Q\mathcal{P}^{\mathrm{nondeg}}$ and $Q\mathrm{Comp}^{\mathrm{nondeg}}$. Fix $(\omega, \pi) \in \mathrm{Comp}(A, -1)$ and denote homotopy fibres by subscripts. Arguing as in the proof of [Pri4, Proposition 1.35], but with abelian (rather than central) extensions of DGLAs as in [Pri2, Lemma 3.3] gives a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (Q\mathrm{Comp}(M, -1)/G^{k+1})_{(\omega, \pi)} & \longrightarrow & (Q\mathrm{Comp}(M, -1)/G^k)_{(\omega, \pi)} & \longrightarrow & \underline{\mathrm{MC}}(N(\omega, \pi, k)[1]) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (G\mathrm{PreSp}(A, -1)/G^{k+1})_\omega & \longrightarrow & (G\mathrm{PreSp}(A, -1)/G^k)_\omega & \longrightarrow & \underline{\mathrm{MC}}(F^{2-2k}\hbar^k \mathrm{DR}(A/R)[1]) \end{array}$$

of fibre sequences.

The right-hand map is a weak equivalence for $k \geq 2$, by Lemma 1.39, so $Q\mathrm{Comp}(M, -1)/G^{k+1}$ is equivalent to the homotopy fibre product

$$(Q\mathrm{Comp}(M, -1)/G^k) \times_{G\mathrm{PreSp}(A, -1)/G^k}^h G\mathrm{PreSp}(A, -1)/G^{k+1},$$

and the result follows by induction. \square

Remark 1.41. Taking the limit over all k , Proposition 1.40 gives an equivalence

$$Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}} \simeq (Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}}/G^2) \times \prod_{i \geq 2} \underline{\mathrm{MC}}(\mathrm{DR}(A/R)\hbar^i);$$

in particular, this means that there is a canonical map

$$(Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}}/G^2) \rightarrow Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}},$$

corresponding to the distinguished point $0 \in \underline{\mathrm{MC}}(\hbar^2 \mathrm{DR}(A/R)[[\hbar]])$.

Thus to quantise a non-degenerate (-1) -shifted Poisson structure $\pi = \sum_{j \geq 2} \pi_j$ (or equivalently, by [Pri4, Corollary 1.38], a (-1) -shifted symplectic structure), it suffices to lift the power series $\sum_{j \geq 2} \pi_j (-\hbar)^{j-1}$ to a Maurer–Cartan element of $\prod_{j \geq 2} (F_j \mathcal{D}(M, -1)/F_{j+2}) \hbar^{j-1}$.

Even in the degenerate case, the proof of Proposition 1.40 gives a sufficient first-order criterion for quantisations to exist:

$$Q\mathrm{Comp}(M, -1) \simeq (Q\mathrm{Comp}(M, -1)/G^2) \times \prod_{i \geq 2} \underline{\mathrm{MC}}(\mathrm{DR}(A/R)\hbar^i).$$

2. QUANTISATION FOR DERIVED DM N -STACKS

In order to pass from derived affine schemes to derived DM stacks, we will exploit étale functoriality using Segal spaces.

The basic idea is that given a small category I , an I -diagram A of CDGAs, and an A -module M in I -diagrams, we can construct a DGAA $\mathcal{D}_A(M)$ of differential operators of M . When M is a strict line bundle, $\mathcal{D}_A(M)$ then gives rise to a filtered DGLA $\widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$ governing E_0 quantisations of the diagram M .

If we could choose appropriate restrictions on (A, M) to ensure that $\mathcal{D}_A(M)$ had the correct homotopical properties, passage to Maurer–Cartan spaces would then naturally give a presentation of the ∞ -category of E_0 -quantisations as a derivator. However, this is not straightforward, since in order to compute both de Rham and Poisson cohomology correctly, we need the A -modules Ω_A^m to be both fibrant and cofibrant.

When I is a category of the form $[m] = (0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow m)$, and A is fibrant and cofibrant in the injective model structure, this condition is satisfied, so we can construct Maurer–Cartan spaces of $[m]$ -diagrams, providing all the data necessary to form Segal spaces.

2.1. Quantised polyvectors for diagrams.

Definition 2.1. Given a small category I , an I -diagram A of R -CDGAs, and A -modules M, N in I -diagrams of cochain complexes, define the filtered cochain complex $\text{Diff}(M, N) = \text{Diff}_{A/R}(M, N) \subset \underline{\text{Hom}}_R(M, N)$ of differential operators from M to N as the equaliser of the obvious diagram

$$\prod_{i \in I} \text{Diff}_{A(i)/R}(M(i), N(i)) \implies \prod_{f: i \rightarrow j \text{ in } I} \text{Diff}_{A(i)/R}(M(i), f_* N(j)),$$

with the filtration $F_k \text{Diff}(M, N)$ defined similarly.

We then write $\mathcal{D}(M) = \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) := \text{Diff}_{A/R}(M, M)$, which we regard as a DGAA under composition. We simply write $\mathcal{D}_A = \mathcal{D}_{A/R}$ for $\mathcal{D}_{A/R}(A, A)$.

For $f: i \rightarrow j$ a morphism in I , the maps

$$\text{gr}_k^F \text{Diff}_{A(i)/R}(M(i), f_* N(j)) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_{A(i)}(M(i) \otimes_{A(i)} \text{CoS}_{A(i)/R}^k \Omega_{A(i)}^1, f_* N(j))$$

are isomorphisms whenever $A(i)$ is semi-smooth and $M(i)^\sharp$ projective over $A(i)^\sharp$. When these conditions hold for all i , the maps

$$\text{gr}_k^F \text{Diff}_{A/R}(M, N) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(M \otimes_A \text{CoS}_A^k \Omega_{A/R}^1, N)$$

are thus also isomorphisms.

We now have analogues of all the constructions in §§1.1.3, 1.1.4.

Definition 2.2. Given an I -diagram A of R -CDGAs, and an I -diagram M of strict line bundles over A , define the filtered DGLA of quantised (-1) -shifted polyvector fields on M by

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) &:= \prod_{j \geq 0} F_j \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \hbar^{j-1} \\ \tilde{F}^i \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) &:= \prod_{j \geq i} F_j \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \hbar^{j-1} \\ G^k \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1) &:= \hbar^k \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(M, -1). \end{aligned}$$

Definition 2.3. We then define $Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$, $TQ\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$, $T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$, $TQ\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$, $T_\Delta Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$, $\sigma = -\partial_{\hbar^{-1}}: Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) \rightarrow TQ\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)$ and $\sigma: Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1) \rightarrow TQ\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$ as before, replacing Definition 1.9 with Definition 2.2.

Note that if $u: I \rightarrow J$ is a morphism of small categories and A is a functor from J to R -CDGAs with $B = A \circ u$, then we have natural maps $F(A) \rightarrow F(B)$ for all the constructions F of Definition 2.3.

The following is [Pri4, Lemma 2.2]:

Lemma 2.4. *If A is $[n]$ -diagram in R -CDGAs which is cofibrant and fibrant for the injective model structure (i.e. each $A(i)$ is cofibrant and the maps $A(i) \rightarrow A(i+1)$ are surjective), then $\underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\text{CoS}_A^k \Omega_A^1, A)$ is a model for the derived Hom-complex $\text{R}\underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\text{LCoS}_A^k \text{L}\Omega_A^1, A)$, and $\underline{\text{Hom}}_A(A, \Omega_A^m) \simeq \varprojlim_i \text{L}\Omega_{A(i)}^m$.*

When A satisfies the conditions of Lemma 2.4, the lemma combines with the observation above to show that every strict line bundle M over A satisfies

$$\text{gr}_k^F \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) \simeq \text{R}\underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\text{LCoS}_A^k \text{L}\Omega_{A/R}^1, A).$$

Definition 2.5. Given an $[m]$ -diagram A satisfying the conditions of Lemma 2.4, define

$$G\text{PreSp}(A/R, -1) := G\text{PreSp}(A(0)/R, -1) = \varprojlim_{i \in [m]} G\text{PreSp}(A(i)/R, -1),$$

for the space $G\text{PreSp}$ of generalised pre-symplectic structures of Definition 1.29.

For a strict line bundle M over A , define

$$\mu: G\text{PreSp}(A/R, -1) \times Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1) \rightarrow TQ^{tw}\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$$

by setting $\mu(\omega, \Delta)(i) := \mu(\omega(i), \Delta(i)) \in TQ\mathcal{P}(M(i), -1)$ for $i \in [m]$, and let $Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)$ be the homotopy vanishing locus of

$$(\mu - \sigma): G\text{PreSp}(A/R, -1) \times Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1) \rightarrow TQ^{tw}\mathcal{P}(M, -1).$$

over $Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$.

The following is [Pri4, Lemma 2.6]:

Lemma 2.6. *If $D = (A \rightarrow B)$ is a fibrant cofibrant $[1]$ -diagram of R -CDGAs which is formally étale in the sense that the map $\Omega_A^1 \otimes_A B \rightarrow \Omega_B^1$ is a quasi-isomorphism, then the map*

$$\underline{\text{Hom}}_D(\text{CoS}_D^k \Omega_D^1, D) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\text{CoS}_A^k \Omega_A^1, A),$$

is a quasi-isomorphism.

2.2. Towers of obstructions.

Definition 2.7. For an $[m]$ -diagram A and $k \geq 1$, define

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ob}(Q\mathcal{P}, A, k) &:= \underline{\text{MC}}(F^2 \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1) \oplus \hbar^k F^{2-k} \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1)[1]), \\ \text{Ob}(Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}, A, k) &:= \underline{\text{MC}}(F^2 \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1) \oplus \hbar^k F^{2-2k} \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1)[1]), \end{aligned}$$

where the DGLA structure is defined by regarding the second term as a module over the first. Note that these expressions only differ for $k = 1$, as $F^{<0} = F^0$.

Projection gives a fibration $\text{Ob}(Q\mathcal{P}, A, k) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A, -1) = Q\mathcal{P}(A, -1)/G^1$, with the fibre over π being $\underline{\text{MC}}(\hbar^k F^{2-k} T_\pi \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1)[1])$, and similarly for $\text{Ob}(Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}, A, k)$.

For strict line bundles M over I -diagrams A , the extension $\tilde{F}^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)/G^{k+1} \rightarrow \tilde{F}^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)/G^k$ of DGLAs, with abelian kernel $\hbar^k F^{2-k} \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1)$, and its analogue for $(G * \tilde{F})^2$ give rise to canonical fibration sequences

$$\begin{aligned} Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^{k+1} &\rightarrow Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^k \xrightarrow{\text{ob}} \text{Ob}(Q\mathcal{P}, A, k), \\ Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^{k+1} &\rightarrow Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^k \xrightarrow{\text{ob}} \text{Ob}(Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}, A, k) \end{aligned}$$

over $\mathcal{P}(A, -1)$.

Similarly, we have a fibration sequence

$$G\text{PreSp}(A/R, -1)/G^{k+1} \rightarrow G\text{PreSp}(A/R, -1)/G^k \xrightarrow{\text{ob}} \underline{\text{MC}}(\hbar^k \text{DR}(A(0)/R)[1]).$$

We also have a map $\sigma = -\partial_{\hbar^{-1}}: \text{Ob}(Q\mathcal{P}, A, k) \rightarrow \hbar \text{Ob}(Q\mathcal{P}, A, k)$, and maps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PreSp}(A/R, -1) \times \text{Ob}(Q\mathcal{P}, A, k) &\xrightarrow{\nu} \hbar \text{Ob}(Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}, A, k) \\ \underline{\text{MC}}(\hbar^k \text{DR}(A(0)/R)[1]) \times \mathcal{P}(A, -1) &\xrightarrow{\mu} \hbar \text{Ob}(Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}, A, k) \end{aligned}$$

given by $\nu(\omega, \pi, u)(i) = (\pi(i), \nu(\omega(i), \pi(i), u(i)))$ and $\mu(v, \pi)(i) = (\pi(i), \mu(v(i), \pi(i)))$ for $i \in [m]$.

Definition 2.8. For $k \geq 1$, define $\text{Ob}(Q\text{Comp}/Q\mathcal{P}, A, k)$ to be the homotopy vanishing locus of

$$\mu: \underline{\text{MC}}(\hbar^k \text{DR}(A(0)/R)[1]) \times \mathcal{P}(A, -1) \rightarrow \hbar \text{Ob}(Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}, A, k).$$

over $\mathcal{P}(A, -1)$

Combining the earlier fibration sequences with the definition of $Q\text{Comp}$, we have

Lemma 2.9. *There is a natural obstruction map*

$$\text{ob}: (Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)/G^k) \times_{(Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^k)}^h (Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^{k+1}) \rightarrow \text{Ob}(Q\text{Comp}/Q\mathcal{P}, A, k)$$

over $\mathcal{P}(A, -1)$, whose homotopy vanishing locus is

$$Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)/G^{k+1}.$$

Definition 2.10. Define $\text{Ob}(Q\text{Comp}/Q\mathcal{S}, A, k)$ to be the homotopy vanishing locus of

$$(\nu - \sigma \circ \text{pr}_2): \text{Comp}(A, -1) \times_{\mathcal{P}(A, -1)} \text{Ob}(Q\mathcal{P}, A, k) \rightarrow \hbar \text{Ob}(Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}, A, k)$$

over $\mathcal{P}(A, -1)$.

Combining the earlier fibration sequences with the definition of $Q\text{Comp}$, we also have:

Lemma 2.11. *There is a natural obstruction map*

$$\text{ob}: (Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)/G^k) \times_{(G\text{PreSp}(A, -1)/G^k)}^h (G\text{PreSp}(A, -1)/G^{k+1}) \rightarrow \text{Ob}(Q\text{Comp}/Q\mathcal{S}, A, k)$$

over $\text{Comp}(A, -1)$, whose homotopy vanishing locus is

$$Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)/G^{k+1}.$$

2.3. Descent and line bundles.

Definition 2.12. Write $dg\mathcal{CAlg}(R)$ for the category of CDGAs over R , and let $dg\mathcal{CAlg}(R)_{c,\rightarrow} \subset dg\mathcal{CAlg}(R)$ be the subcategory with all cofibrant R -CDGAs as objects, and only surjective morphisms.

We already have simplicial set-valued functors $G\text{PreSp}(-, -1)$ and $G\text{Sp}(-, -1)$ from $dg\mathcal{CAlg}(R)$ to $s\text{Set}$, mapping quasi-isomorphisms in $dg\mathcal{CAlg}(R)_c$ to weak equivalences. Poisson structures and their quantisations are only functorial with respect to formally étale morphisms, in an ∞ -functorial sense which we now make precise.

Observe that, when F is any of the constructions $Q\mathcal{P}(-, -1)$, $Q\text{Comp}(-, -1)$, $G\text{PreSp}(-, -1)$, $\text{Ob}(Q\mathcal{P}, -, k)$, $\text{Ob}(Q\text{Comp}/Q\mathcal{P}, -, k)$ or $\text{Ob}(Q\text{Comp}/Q\mathcal{S}, -, k)$ applied to $[m]$ -diagrams in $dg\mathcal{CAlg}(R)_{c,\rightarrow}$, Lemmas 2.4 and 2.6 combine with the obstruction calculus of §2.2 to show that [Pri4, Properties 2.5] are satisfied:

Properties 2.13. (1) the maps from $F(A(0) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A(m))$ to

$$F(A(0) \rightarrow A(1)) \times_{F(A(1))}^h F(A(1) \rightarrow A(2)) \times_{F(A(2))}^h \dots \times_{F(A(n-1))}^h F(A(n-1) \rightarrow A(n))$$

are weak equivalences;

(2) if the $[1]$ -diagram $A \rightarrow B$ is a quasi-isomorphism, then the natural maps from $F(A \rightarrow B)$ to $F(A)$ and to $F(B)$ are weak equivalences.

(3) if the $[1]$ -diagram $A \rightarrow B$ is formally étale, then the natural map from $F(A \rightarrow B)$ to $F(A)$ is a weak equivalence.

The first two properties ensure that the simplicial classes $\coprod_{A \in B_m dg\mathcal{CAlg}(R)_{c,\rightarrow}} F(A)$ fit together to give a complete Segal space $\int F$ over the nerve $Bdg\mathcal{CAlg}(R)_{c,\rightarrow}$. Taking Segal spaces as our preferred model of ∞ -categories, we define $\mathbf{Ldg}\mathcal{CAlg}(R)_{c,\rightarrow}$ and $\mathbf{Ldg}\mathcal{CAlg}(R)$ to be the ∞ -categories obtained by localising the respective (∞ -)categories at quasi-isomorphisms or weak equivalences, and let $\mathbf{Ldg}\mathcal{CAlg}(R)^{\text{ét}} \subset \mathbf{Ldg}\mathcal{CAlg}(R)$ be the ∞ -subcategory of homotopy formally étale morphisms.

For any construction F satisfying the conditions above, [Pri4, Definition 2.7] then gives an ∞ -functor

$$\mathbf{R}F: \mathbf{Ldg}\mathcal{CAlg}(R)^{\text{ét}} \rightarrow \mathbf{L}s\text{Set}$$

to the ∞ -category of simplicial sets, with the property that

$$(\mathbf{R}F)(A) \simeq F(A)$$

for all cofibrant R -CDGAs A .

Definition 2.14. Given a derived Deligne–Mumford N -stack \mathfrak{X} and any of the constructions F above, define $F(\mathfrak{X})$ to be the homotopy limit of $\mathbf{R}F(A)$ over the ∞ -category $(DGAff_{\text{ét}} \downarrow \mathfrak{X})$ consisting of derived affines $\text{Spec } A$ equipped with homotopy étale (i.e. étale in the sense of [TV]) maps to \mathfrak{X} , and all homotopy étale morphisms between them.

When $\mathfrak{X} \simeq \text{Spec } B$ is a derived affine, note that it is final in the category of derived affines over \mathfrak{X} , so $\mathbf{R}F(\mathfrak{X}) = \mathbf{R}F(B) = F(B)$. In general, it suffices to take the homotopy limit over any subcategory of $(DGAff_{\text{ét}} \downarrow \mathfrak{X})$ with colimit \mathfrak{X} , so this definition also coincides with [Pri4, Definition 2.18], by applying it to a suitable hypergroupoid.

Definition 2.14 is insufficient for our purposes, as we wish to consider line bundles. Since DM stacks only involve CDGAs with non-positive cohomology, the line bundles we encounter will be locally trivial, so for now we only need to set up \mathbb{G}_m -equivariance.

Definition 2.15. Define the functor \mathbb{G}_m from CDGAs to groups by

$$\mathbb{G}_m(A) := Z^0(A)^\times.$$

Given a string $A = (A(0) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A(n))$ of CDGAs, we write $\mathbb{G}_m(A) := \mathbb{G}_m(A(0))$, regarded as $\varprojlim_i \mathbb{G}_m(A(i))$.

Now, the group $\mathbb{G}_m(A)^\times$ acts by conjugation on $Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1)$, corresponding to automorphisms of A as a line bundle over A . This action preserves all the filtrations, so it acts on the simplicial set $Q\mathcal{P}(A, -1) = \underline{\text{MC}}(\tilde{F}^2 Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1))$ respecting the cofiltrations. Note that the action is trivial on the quotient $Q\mathcal{P}(A, -1)/G^1 = \mathcal{P}(A, -1)$.

Definition 2.16. For any of the constructions F above, let $\mathbf{R}(F/^h \mathbb{G}_m)$ be the ∞ -functor on $\mathbf{LdgCAlg}(R)^{\text{ét}}$ given by applying the construction of [Pri4, Definition 2.18] to the homotopy quotient $F/^h \mathbb{G}_m$, then taking étale hypersheafification.

Up to now, hypersheafification has not been necessary because all our functors have been hypersheaves — this follows because the associated graded gr_F of obstruction functors can be written in terms of tangent sheaves and sheaves of differential forms. However, $B\mathbb{G}_m$ requires hypersheafification because the simplicial presheaf $B\mathbb{G}_m$ does not preserve weak equivalences or satisfy étale descent.

For any derived line bundle \mathcal{L} on a derived stack \mathfrak{X} , there is an associated \mathbb{G}_m -torsor given locally by the disjoint union of spaces of quasi-isomorphisms from $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}[m]$ to \mathcal{L} for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Definition 2.17. Given a derived Deligne–Mumford N -stack \mathfrak{X} , a derived line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathfrak{X} and any of the constructions F above, define $F(\mathcal{L})$ to be the homotopy limit of $\mathbf{R}(F/^h \mathbb{G}_m)(A) \times_{\mathbf{R}(*/^h \mathbb{G}_m)(A)}^h \{\mathcal{L}|_A\}$ over the ∞ -category $(DGAff_{\text{ét}} \downarrow \mathfrak{X})$.

Remarks 2.18. If we fix $\pi \in \mathcal{P}(\mathfrak{X}, -1)$, then observe that the homotopy fibres of $Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1) \rightarrow Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^1 = \mathcal{P}(M, -1)$ over π can be combined and enhanced to a dg category whose objects are E_0 quantisations (\mathcal{L}, Δ) over π , with dg morphisms $(\mathcal{L}, \Delta) \rightarrow (\mathcal{L}', \Delta')$ given by the complex $(\prod_{j \geq 0} F_j \text{Diff}_{\mathfrak{X}/R}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}') \hbar^j, (\delta + \Delta')_* \mp f(\delta + \Delta)^*)$ and the obvious composition law.

Also note that the action of $\mathbb{G}_m(A)^\times$ is unipotent, as it is trivial on $\mathcal{P}(A, -1)$, so it extends naturally to an action of $\mathbb{G}_m(A)^\times \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$, and we can therefore define quantisations for étale $B(\mathbb{G}_m/\mu_\infty)$ -torsors. In fact, more is true: line bundles \mathcal{M} with left \mathcal{D} -module structure give equivalences $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L}) \simeq \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{M})$ and hence $Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1) \simeq Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{M}, -1)$. By sheafifying these equivalences, we get a notion of quantisation for all elements of $\underline{\text{MC}}(F^1 \text{DR}(\mathfrak{X}/R)[1])$ via Chern classes.

2.4. Comparing quantisations and generalised symplectic structures. We now fix a strongly quasi-compact derived DM N -stack \mathfrak{X} over R .

Lemma 2.19. *For $(\omega, \pi) \in \text{Comp}(\mathfrak{X}, -1)$, the homotopy fibre*

$$\text{Ob}(Q\text{Comp}/Q\mathcal{S}, \mathfrak{X}, k)_{(\omega, \pi)} \quad \text{of} \quad \text{Ob}(Q\text{Comp}/Q\mathcal{S}, \mathfrak{X}, k) \rightarrow \text{Comp}(\mathfrak{X}, -1)$$

over (ω, π) is contractible for all $k \geq 2$.

Proof. As in the proof of Lemma 1.39, the map $\hbar^{-1}\nu(\omega, \pi, -) - (p-1)$ on

$$\hbar^{p-1} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^{2-i}(\mathbf{LCoS}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^{p-k} \mathbf{L}\Omega_{\mathfrak{X}/R}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}})$$

is invertible for $k \geq 2$, so Lemma 2.11 gives contractibility of the homotopy fibre. \square

Proposition 2.20. *For any line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathfrak{X} , the map*

$$\begin{aligned} Q\text{Comp}(\mathcal{L}, -1) &\rightarrow (Q\text{Comp}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^2) \times_{(G\text{PreSp}(\mathfrak{X}, -1)/G^2)}^h G\text{PreSp}(\mathfrak{X}, -1) \\ &\simeq (Q\text{Comp}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^2) \times \prod_{i \geq 2} \underline{\text{MC}}(\text{DR}(\mathfrak{X}/R)\hbar^i). \end{aligned}$$

is a weak equivalence.

Proof. This is essentially the same as the proof of Proposition 1.40. Lemma 2.19 combines with the obstruction maps

$$(Q\text{Comp}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^k) \times_{(G\text{PreSp}(\mathfrak{X}, -1)/G^k)}^h (G\text{PreSp}(\mathfrak{X}, -1)/G^{k+1}) \rightarrow \text{Ob}(Q\text{Comp}/Q\mathcal{S}, \mathfrak{X}, k)$$

to give the weak equivalences

$$(Q\text{Comp}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^{k+1}) \simeq (Q\text{Comp}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^k) \times_{(G\text{PreSp}(\mathfrak{X}, -1)/G^k)}^h (G\text{PreSp}(\mathfrak{X}, -1)/G^{k+1}).$$

□

Definition 2.21. Given a (-1) -shifted Poisson structure $\pi \in \mathcal{P}(\mathfrak{X}, -1)$, we say that π is non-degenerate if the induced map

$$\pi^\sharp: \mathbf{L}\Omega_{\mathfrak{X}}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathbf{L}\Omega_{\mathfrak{X}}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}})[1]$$

is a quasi-isomorphism of sheaves on \mathfrak{X} , and $\mathbf{L}\Omega_{\mathfrak{X}}^1$ is perfect.

Lemma 2.22. *If π is a non-degenerate (-1) -shifted Poisson structure on \mathfrak{X} , then the homotopy fibre $\text{Ob}(Q\text{Comp}/Q\mathcal{P}, \mathfrak{X}, k)_\pi$ of*

$$\text{Ob}(Q\text{Comp}/Q\mathcal{P}, \mathfrak{X}, k) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathfrak{X}, -1)$$

over π is contractible.

Proof. The map

$$\mu(-, \pi): H^{2-i}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathbf{L}\Omega_{\mathfrak{X}/R}^{p-2k}) \rightarrow \hbar^p \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^{2-i}(\mathbf{L}\text{CoS}_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}}^{p-2k} \mathbf{L}\Omega_{\mathfrak{X}/R}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}})$$

is given by $\Lambda^{p-2k}\pi^\sharp$, so is an isomorphism by the non-degeneracy of π . Lemma 2.9 then gives contractibility of $\text{Ob}(Q\text{Comp}/Q\mathcal{P}, \mathfrak{X}, k)_\pi$. □

Proposition 2.23. *For any line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathfrak{X} , the canonical map*

$$Q\text{Comp}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} \rightarrow Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\text{nondeg}}$$

is a weak equivalence. In particular, there is a morphism

$$Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} \rightarrow G\text{Sp}(\mathfrak{X}, -1)$$

in the homotopy category of simplicial sets.

Proof. This is much the same as Proposition 1.37. Lemma 2.22 combines with the obstruction maps

$$(Q\text{Comp}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^k) \times_{(Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^k)}^h (Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^{k+1}) \rightarrow \text{Ob}(Q\text{Comp}/Q\mathcal{P}, \mathfrak{X}, k)$$

to give the weak equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} (Q\text{Comp}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\text{nondeg}}/G^{k+1}) &\simeq \\ (Q\text{Comp}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^k) &\times_{(Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^k)}^h (Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\text{nondeg}}/G^{k+1}). \end{aligned}$$

□

3. QUANTISATION FOR DERIVED ARTIN N -STACKS

In order to proceed further, we will make use of the étale resolutions of derived Artin stacks by bi-CDGAs given in [Pri4, §3]. We just extend the results of §1 from CDGAs to bi-CDGAs, and then the étale descent approach of §2 adapts immediately.

3.1. Bi-CDGAs. We now recall some definitions and lemmas from [Pri4, §3]. From now on, we will regard the CDGAs encountered so far as chain complexes $\dots \xrightarrow{\delta} A_1 \xrightarrow{\delta} A_0 \xrightarrow{\delta} \dots$ rather than cochain complexes — this will enable us to distinguish easily between derived (chain) and stacky (cochain) structures.

Definition 3.1. A bi-CDGA is a chain cochain complex A_\bullet^\bullet equipped with a commutative product $A \otimes A \rightarrow A$ and unit $k \rightarrow A$. Given a chain CDGA R , a bi-CDGA over R is then a morphism $R \rightarrow A$ of bi-CDGAs. We write $DGdgCAlg(R)$ for the category of bi-CDGAs over R , and $DG^+dgCAlg(R)$ for the full subcategory consisting of objects A concentrated in non-negative cochain degrees.

When working with chain cochain complexes V_\bullet^\bullet , we will usually denote the chain differential by $\delta: V_j^i \rightarrow V_{j-1}^i$, and the cochain differential by $\partial: V_j^i \rightarrow V_j^{i+1}$.

Definition 3.2. Say that a morphism $U \rightarrow V$ of chain cochain complexes is a levelwise quasi-isomorphism if $U^i \rightarrow V^i$ is a quasi-isomorphism for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Say that a morphism of bi-CDGAs is a levelwise quasi-isomorphism if the underlying morphism of chain cochain complexes is so.

The following is [Pri4, Lemma 3.4]:

Lemma 3.3. *There is a cofibrantly generated model structure on bi-CDGAs over R in which fibrations are surjections and weak equivalences are levelwise quasi-isomorphisms.*

There is a denormalisation functor D from non-negatively graded CDGAs to cosimplicial algebras, with left adjoint D^* as in [Pri1, Definition 4.20]. Given a cosimplicial chain CDGA A , D^*A is then a bi-CDGA in non-negative cochain degrees. By [Pri4, Lemma 3.5], D^* is a left Quillen functor from the Reedy model structure on cosimplicial chain CDGAs to the model structure of Lemma 3.3.

Since DA is a pro-nilpotent extension of A^0 , when $H_{<0}(A) = 0$ we think of the hyper-sheaf $\mathbf{RSpec} DA$ as a stacky derived thickening of the derived affine scheme $\mathbf{RSpec} A^0$.

Definition 3.4. Given a chain cochain complex V , define the cochain complex $\hat{\mathrm{Tot}} V \subset \mathrm{Tot}^{\mathrm{II}} V$ by

$$(\hat{\mathrm{Tot}} V)^m := \left(\bigoplus_{i < 0} V_{i-m}^i \right) \oplus \left(\prod_{i \geq 0} V_{i-m}^i \right)$$

with differential $\partial \pm \delta$.

Definition 3.5. Given a bi-CDGA A and A -modules M, N in chain cochain complexes, we define internal Homs $\mathcal{H}om_A(M, N)$ by

$$\mathcal{H}om_A(M, N)_j^i = \mathrm{Hom}_{A_\#^\#}(M_\#^\#, N_{\#[j]}^{\#[i]}),$$

with differentials $\partial f := \partial_N \circ f \pm f \circ \partial_M$ and $\delta f := \delta_N \circ f \pm f \circ \delta_M$, where $V_\#^\#$ denotes the bigraded vector space underlying a chain cochain complex V .

We then define the Hom complex $\hat{\mathrm{Hom}}_A(M, N)$ by

$$\hat{\mathrm{Hom}}_A(M, N) := \hat{\mathrm{Tot}} \mathcal{H}om_A(M, N).$$

Note that there is a multiplication $\underline{\mathcal{H}\text{om}}_A(M, N) \otimes \underline{\mathcal{H}\text{om}}_A(N, P) \rightarrow \underline{\mathcal{H}\text{om}}_A(M, P)$.

Definition 3.6. A morphism $A \rightarrow B$ in $DG^+dg\text{CAlg}(R)$ is said to be homotopy formally étale when the map

$$\{\text{Tot } \sigma^{\leq q}(\mathbf{L}\Omega_A^1 \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} B^0)\}_q \rightarrow \{\text{Tot } \sigma^{\leq q}(\mathbf{L}\Omega_B^1 \otimes_B^{\mathbf{L}} B^0)\}_q$$

on the systems of brutal cotruncations is a pro-quasi-isomorphism.

Combining [Pri4, Proposition 3.12] with [Pri3, Theorem 4.15 and Corollary 6.35], every strongly quasi-compact derived Artin N -stack over R can be resolved by a homotopy formally étale cosimplicial diagram in $DG^+dg\text{CAlg}(R)$.

3.2. Quantised polyvectors. We now fix a bi-CDGA A over a chain CDGA R .

Definition 3.7. Given A -modules M, N in chain cochain complexes, inductively define the filtered chain cochain complex $\mathcal{D}iff(M, N) = \mathcal{D}iff_{A/R}(M, N) \subset \mathcal{H}om_R(M, N)$ of differential operators from M to N by setting

- (1) $F_0 \mathcal{D}iff(M, N) = \mathcal{H}om_A(M, N)$,
- (2) $F_{k+1} \mathcal{D}iff(M, N) = \{u \in \mathcal{H}om_R(M, N) : [a, u] \in F_k \mathcal{D}iff(M, N) \forall a \in A\}$, where $[a, u] = au - (-1)^{\deg a \deg u} ua$.
- (3) $\mathcal{D}iff(M, N) = \varinjlim_k F_k \mathcal{D}iff(M, N)$.

We then define the filtered cochain complex $\hat{\mathcal{D}iff}(M, N) = \hat{\mathcal{D}iff}_{A/R}(M, N) \subset \hat{\mathcal{H}\text{om}}_R(M, N)$ by $\hat{\mathcal{D}iff}(M, N) := \text{Tot } \mathcal{D}iff(M, N)$.

Definition 3.8. Given an A -module M in chain cochain complexes, write $\mathcal{D}(M) = \mathcal{D}_{A/R}(M) := \hat{\mathcal{D}iff}_{A/R}(M, M)$, which we regard as a sub-DGAA of $\hat{\mathcal{H}\text{om}}_R(M, M)$. We simply write $\mathcal{D}_A = \mathcal{D}_{A/R}$ for $\mathcal{D}_{A/R}(A, A)$.

Definition 3.9. Define a strict line bundle over A to be an A -module M in chain cochain complexes such that $M_{\#}^{\#}$ is a projective module of rank 1 over the bigraded-commutative algebra $A_{\#}^{\#}$ underlying A .

Definitions 1.9 and 1.10 then carry over verbatim to define quantised polyvectors over a bi-CDGA, and the filtrations \tilde{F} , G , and $G * \tilde{F}$.

We now follow [Pri4, §3.3] in making the following assumptions on $A \in DG^+dg\text{CAlg}(R)$:

- (1) for any cofibrant replacement $\tilde{A} \rightarrow A$ in the model structure of Lemma 3.3, the morphism $\Omega_{\tilde{A}/R}^1 \rightarrow \Omega_{A/R}^1$ is a levelwise quasi-isomorphism,
- (2) the $A^{\#}$ -module $(\Omega_{A/R}^1)^{\#}$ in graded chain complexes is cofibrant (i.e. it has the left lifting property with respect to all surjections of $A^{\#}$ -modules in graded chain complexes),
- (3) there exists N for which the chain complexes $(\Omega_{A/R}^1 \otimes_A A^0)^i$ are acyclic for all $i > N$.

These conditions are satisfied by $D^*O(X)$ for DG Artin hypergroupoids X .

For bi-CDGAs of this form, Definition 1.17 adapts verbatim to define the space $Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$ of E_0 quantisations of a strict line bundle M , and its twisted counterpart $Q^{tw}\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$. The second assumption gives us isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} F^{p-2i} \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1) \hbar^i &\rightarrow \text{gr}_G^i (G * \tilde{F})^p Q \widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1), \\ T_{\pi_{\Delta}} F^{p-2i} \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -1) \hbar^i &\rightarrow \text{gr}_G^i (G * \tilde{F})^p T_{\Delta} Q \widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1). \end{aligned}$$

The following is a slight generalisation of [Pri4, Definition 3.20]:

Definition 3.10. Say that an E_0 quantisation $\Delta = \sum_{j \geq 2} \Delta_j \hbar^j$ of a strict line bundle M over A is non-degenerate if the map

$$\Delta_2^\sharp: \text{Tot}^\Pi(M^0 \otimes_A \Omega_A^1) \rightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\Omega_A^1, M^0)[1]$$

of is a quasi-isomorphism, and $\text{Tot}^\Pi(\Omega_A^1 \otimes_A A^0)$ is a perfect complex over A^0 .

Definitions 1.21 and 1.22 adapt verbatim, giving tangent spaces $TQ\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$, $TQ\mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^k$, $TQ^{tw}\mathcal{P}(M, -1)$, $TQ^{tw}\mathcal{P}(M, -1)/G^k$ and a canonical tangent vector

$$\sigma = -\partial_{\hbar^{-1}}: Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1) \rightarrow TQ\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1).$$

3.3. Generalised symplectic structures and compatible quantisations. The following is [Pri4, Definition 3.22]

Definition 3.11. Define the de Rham complex $\text{DR}(A/R)$ to be the product total complex of the bicomplex

$$\text{Tot}^\Pi A \xrightarrow{d} \text{Tot}^\Pi \Omega_{A/R}^1 \xrightarrow{d} \text{Tot}^\Pi \Omega_{A/R}^2 \xrightarrow{d} \dots,$$

so the total differential is $d \pm \delta \pm \partial$.

We define the Hodge filtration F on $\text{DR}(A/R)$ by setting $F^p \text{DR}(A/R) \subset \text{DR}(A/R)$ to consist of terms $\text{Tot}^\Pi \Omega_{A/R}^i$ with $i \geq p$.

We then similarly define $\text{DR}'(A/R)$ to be the (triple) product total complex

$$\text{DR}'(A/R) := \text{Tot}^\Pi N\hat{A}^{\bullet+1}$$

regarded as a filtered DGAA over R , with $F^p \text{DR}'(A/R) := \text{Tot}^\Pi N F^p \hat{A}^{\bullet+1}$. Definition 1.27 then carries over to give a filtration \tilde{F} on $\text{DR}'(A/R)[[\hbar]]$.

Definition 1.29 carries over to give a space $G\text{PreSp}(A/R, -1)$ of generalised (-1) -shifted pre-symplectic structures on A/R . We say that a generalised pre-symplectic structure ω is symplectic if its leading term $\omega_0 \in \text{PreSp}(A/R, -1)$ is symplectic in the sense of [Pri4, Definition 3.23]; explicitly, this says that $\text{Tot}^\Pi(\Omega_A^1 \otimes_A A^0)$ is a perfect complex over A^0 and the map

$$[\omega_0]^\sharp: \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(\Omega_A^1, A^0)[-n] \rightarrow \text{Tot}^\Pi(\Omega_{A/R}^1 \otimes_A A^0)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. We then let $\text{Sp}(A/R, n) \subset \text{PreSp}(A/R, n)$ consist of the symplectic structures — this is a union of path-components.

Lemmas 1.31 and 1.32 then adapt to give compatible maps

$$\mu(-, \Delta): \text{DR}'(A/R)[[\hbar]]/G^k \rightarrow T_\Delta Q\widehat{\text{Pol}}(M, -1)/G^k$$

respecting the filtrations $(G * \tilde{F})$.

We may now define the space $Q\text{Comp}(A/R, n)$ of compatible quantisations as in Definition 1.35, with Proposition 1.37 adapting to show that

$$Q\text{Comp}(M, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} \rightarrow Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\text{nondeg}}$$

is a weak equivalence and Proposition 1.40 adapting to show that the resulting maps

$$\begin{aligned} Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\text{nondeg}}/G^k &\rightarrow (Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\text{nondeg}}/G^2) \times_{(G\text{Sp}(A, -1)/G^2)}^{\hbar} (G\text{Sp}(A, -1)/G^k) \\ &\simeq (Q\mathcal{P}(M, -1)^{\text{nondeg}}/G^2) \times \prod_{i \geq 2} \underline{\text{MC}}(\text{DR}(A/R)\hbar^i) \end{aligned}$$

are weak equivalences for all $k \geq 2$.

3.4. Diagrams and derived Artin stacks.

3.4.1. *Diagrams.* We may now proceed as in [Pri4, §3.4.2]. For any small category I , any I -diagram A in $DG^+dg\mathcal{CAlg}(R)$, and A -modules M, N in I -diagrams of chain cochain complexes, we define $\mathcal{D}iff_{A/R}(M, N)$ to be the equaliser of

$$\prod_{i \in I} \mathcal{D}iff_{A(i)/R}(M(i), N(i)) \implies \prod_{f: i \rightarrow j \text{ in } I} \mathcal{D}iff_{A(i)/R}(M(i), f_* N(j)).$$

The constructions $Q\mathcal{P}(-, -1)$, $G\text{PreSp}(-, -1)$ and $Q\text{Comp}(-, -1)$ all adapt to such diagrams, and behave well for $[m]$ -diagrams A which are fibrant and cofibrant for the injective $[m]$ -diagram model structure on bi-CDGAs, so $A(i)$ is cofibrant for the model structure of Lemma 3.3 and the maps $A(i) \rightarrow A(i+1)$ are all surjective. In particular, these constructions satisfy the conditions of [Pri4, §3.4.2], so for each construction F we have an ∞ -functor

$$\mathbf{R}F: \mathbf{LDG}^+dg\mathcal{CAlg}(R)^{\text{ét}} \rightarrow \mathbf{LsSet}$$

on the ∞ -categories given by localising weak equivalences, with $(\mathbf{R}F)(A) \simeq F(A)$ for all cofibrant bi-CDGAs A over R . Here, $DG^+dg\mathcal{CAlg}(R)^{\text{ét}} \subset DG^+dg\mathcal{CAlg}(R)$ is the subcategory of morphisms $A \rightarrow B$ which are homotopy formally étale in the sense of Definition 3.6.

By naturality of these constructions and the equivalences above, we then have weak equivalences of ∞ -functors

$$\mathbf{R}Q\text{Comp}(-, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}Q\mathcal{P}(-, -1)^{\text{nondeg}}$$

and

$$\mathbf{R}Q\mathcal{P}(-, -1)^{\text{nondeg}}/G^k \rightarrow (\mathbf{R}Q\mathcal{P}(-, -1)^{\text{nondeg}}/G^2) \times_{(\mathbf{R}G\text{Sp}(-, -1)/G^2)}^h (\mathbf{R}G\text{Sp}(-, -1)/G^k)$$

for all $k \geq 2$.

The approach of [Pri4, §3.4.2] now applies immediately to associate to any of the constructions above an ∞ -functor on derived Artin N -stacks, with natural transformations and equivalences carrying over. However, this is not quite sufficient for our purposes, since we wish to consider quantisations of non-trivial line bundles.

3.4.2. *Descent and line bundles.* We say that a morphism $A \rightarrow B$ in $DG^+dg\mathcal{CAlg}(R)$ is a covering if $A^0 \rightarrow B^0$ is faithfully flat. In particular, this implies that

$$\text{holim}_{\vec{i}} \mathbf{R}\text{Spec } D^i B \rightarrow \text{holim}_{\vec{i}} \mathbf{R}\text{Spec } D^i A$$

is a surjection of étale hypersheaves. Note that when $X \rightarrow Y$ is a relative trivial derived Artin hypergroupoid, $X_0 \rightarrow Y_0$ is faithfully flat, so the morphism $D^*O(Y) \rightarrow D^*O(X)$ is a covering in the sense above.

In §2.3, we were able to extend the functor $Q\mathcal{P}$ to line bundles solely by making use of the \mathbb{G}_m -action on it. For Artin stacks, the situation is more subtle, because for any $A \in DG^+\mathcal{Alg}(\mathbb{Q})$, we have $\text{Hom}(D^*O(B\mathbb{G}_m), A) \cong Z^1 A$.

The most naïve simplicial set-valued functor we can consider on $DG^+dg\mathcal{Alg}(\mathbb{Q})$ is $(B\mathbb{G}_m)^\Delta \circ D$, which is represented by the cosimplicial CDGA $D^*O((B\mathbb{G}_m)^\Delta)$, and sends A to the nerve $B[Z^1(Z_0 A)/(Z_0 A^0)^\times]$, of the groupoid

$$\text{TLB}(A) := [Z^1(Z_0 A)/(Z_0 A^0)^\times],$$

where $f \in (A^0)^\times$ acts on $Z^1 A$ by addition of $\partial \log f = f^{-1} \partial f$. We think of $\text{TLB}(A)$ as the groupoid of trivial line bundles.

For any cofibrant $A \in DG^+ dgAlg(R)$, we can extend $Q\mathcal{P}$ to a simplicial representation of the groupoid $TLB(A)$ above by sending an object $b \in Z^1(Z_0 A)$ to $Q\mathcal{P}(A_b, -1)$, with $(Z_0 A^0)^\times$ acting via functoriality for line bundles. Note that the quotient representation $Q\mathcal{P}(-, -1)/G^1 = \mathcal{P}(-, -1)$ is trivial; we also set $GPreSp$ to be a trivial representation $b \mapsto GPreSp(A)$.

Definition 3.12. For any of the constructions F of §3.4.1, let $\mathbf{R}(F/^h\mathbb{G}_m)$ be the ∞ -functor on $\mathbf{L}dgCAlg(R)^{\acute{e}t}$ given by applying the construction of [Pri4, §3.4.2] to the right-derived functor of the Grothendieck construction

$$A \mapsto \varinjlim_{b \in TLB(A)} F(A_b),$$

then taking hypersheafification with respect to homotopy formally étale coverings.

Given a derived Artin N -stack \mathfrak{X} , and $A \in DG^+ dgCAlg(R)$, we say that an element $f \in \varprojlim_i \mathfrak{X}(D^i A)$ is homotopy formally étale if the induced morphism

$$N_c f_0^* \mathbb{L}_{\mathfrak{X}/R} \rightarrow \{\text{Tot } \sigma^{\leq q} \mathbf{L}\Omega_{A/R}^1 \otimes_A^{\mathbf{L}} A^0\}_q$$

from [Pri4, §3.2.2] is a pro-quasi-isomorphism. We then write $(dg_+ DGAff_{\acute{e}t} \downarrow \mathfrak{X})$ for the ∞ -category of homotopy formally étale elements $f \in \varprojlim_i \mathfrak{X}(D^i A)$ with homotopy formally étale maps $A \rightarrow B$ between them.

Definition 3.13. Given a derived Artin N -stack \mathfrak{X} , a line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathfrak{X} and any of the functors F above, define $F(\mathcal{L})$ to be the homotopy limit of

$$\mathbf{R}(F/^h\mathbb{G}_m)(A) \times_{\mathbf{R}(*/^h\mathbb{G}_m)(A)}^h \{\mathcal{L}|_A\}$$

over the ∞ -category $(dg_+ DGAff_{\acute{e}t} \downarrow \mathfrak{X})$.

If we now fix a derived Artin N -stack \mathfrak{X} , Definition 2.21 carries over verbatim to give a notion of non-degeneracy for a (-1) -shifted Poisson structure $\pi \in \mathcal{P}(\mathfrak{X}, -1)$, and Propositions 2.20 and 2.23 readily adapt (substituting the relevant results from [Pri4, §3]), giving

Proposition 3.14. *For any line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathfrak{X} , the canonical maps*

$$\begin{aligned} QComp(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} &\rightarrow Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} \\ QComp(\mathcal{L}, -1) &\rightarrow (QComp(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^2) \times_{(GPreSp(\mathfrak{X}, -1)/G^2)}^h GPreSp(\mathfrak{X}, -1) \\ &\simeq (QComp(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^2) \times \prod_{i \geq 2} \underline{MC}(\text{DR}(\mathfrak{X}/R)h^i). \end{aligned}$$

are filtered weak equivalences. In particular, there is a morphism

$$Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\text{nondeg}} \rightarrow GSp(\mathfrak{X}, -1)$$

in the homotopy category of simplicial sets.

4. SELF-DUAL QUANTISATIONS

We now introduce the notion of duality for quantisations, and indicate how it leads to canonical quantisations for line bundles which are Grothendieck–Verdier self-dual, giving rise to the perverse sheaf \mathcal{PV} of vanishing cycles from [BBD⁺]. From our point of view, the key property of this sheaf is that it is Verdier self-dual [BBD⁺, Equation (2.6)], while the object it quantises is Grothendieck–Verdier self-dual.

4.1. Duality. We wish to consider line bundles \mathcal{L} equipped with an involutive equivalence $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L}) \simeq \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L})^{\text{opp}}$. A dualising line bundle ω_X on X naturally has the structure of a right \mathcal{D} -module (see for instance [GR, §2.4] for a proof in the derived setting), and if we write $\mathcal{E}^\vee := \mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{E}, \omega_X)$ for the Grothendieck–Verdier dual of a perfect complex \mathcal{E} , then the right \mathcal{D} -module structure of ω_X gives a quasi-isomorphism of DGAs between $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E})^{\text{opp}}$ and $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E}^\vee)$.

Thus an equivalence between $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L})$ and $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L})^{\text{opp}}$ is the same as $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L}) \simeq \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L}^\vee)$, which is satisfied when $\mathcal{L} \simeq \mathcal{L}^\vee$ (so \mathcal{L} is a square root of ω_X). Indeed, an equivalence will exist whenever \mathcal{L} has the structure of a right $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L})$ -module, or equivalently whenever $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2}$ has the structure of a right \mathcal{D} -module; the equivalence will automatically be involutive as \mathcal{L} has rank 1.

We begin by noting that for any \mathcal{E} , quantisations $\Delta(\hbar)$ of \mathcal{E} give rise to quantisations of \mathcal{E}^\vee :

Definition 4.1. For a line bundle \mathcal{E} , writing $(-)^t: \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E})^{\text{opp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{E}^\vee)$ for the natural quasi-isomorphism, define

$$(-)^*: \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(\mathcal{E}, -1) \rightarrow \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(\mathcal{E}^\vee, -1)$$

by

$$\Delta^*(\hbar) := -\Delta^t(-\hbar).$$

Since this is a quasi-isomorphism of filtered DGLAs, it gives rise to a weak equivalence

$$(-)^*: \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(\mathcal{E}, -1) \rightarrow \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(\mathcal{E}^\vee, -1),$$

and hence

$$Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E}, -1) \rightarrow Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{E}^\vee, -1)$$

The reason for the choice of sign $-\hbar$ in the definition of Δ^* is that on the associated graded $\text{gr}_p^F \mathcal{D}_X(\mathcal{E}) \cong \text{Sym}^p \mathcal{T}_X$, the operation $(-)^t$ is given by $(-1)^p$. Thus the underlying Poisson structures satisfy $\pi_{\Delta^*} = \pi_\Delta$.

Definition 4.2. For a line bundle \mathcal{L} with $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2}$ a right \mathcal{D} -module, the map $(-)^*$ becomes a (homotopy) involution of $\widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(\mathcal{L}, -1)$, and we define $\widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{sd}$ to be the space of homotopy fixed points of the resulting $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action.

Similarly, we define the space

$$Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{sd}$$

of self-dual quantisations to be the space of homotopy fixed points of the $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action on $Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)$ generated by $(-)^*$.

Remark 4.3. Following Remark 1.12, to each E_0 quantisation $\Delta \in Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)$ there corresponds a right $\mathcal{D}_X[[\hbar]]$ -module $\mathcal{M}_\Delta := (\mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbf{L}} \mathcal{D}_X[[\hbar]], \delta + \Delta \cdot \{-\})$. Definition 4.2 says that the quantisation is self-dual with respect to the right \mathcal{D} -module structure on $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2}$ when $\mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X^{\text{opp}}[[\hbar]]}(\mathcal{M}_\Delta, \mathcal{D}_X[[\hbar]]) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbf{L}} \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2}$ is equivalent to $\mathcal{M}_{-\Delta}$ as a right \mathcal{D} -module. This can be phrased as a symmetric perfect pairing

$$(\mathcal{M}_{-\Delta} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbf{L}} \mathcal{L}^{-1}) \otimes_{\mathcal{D}_X(\mathcal{L})[[\hbar]]}^{\mathbf{L}} (\mathcal{M}_\Delta \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^{\mathbf{L}} \mathcal{L}^{-1})^{\text{opp}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L})[[\hbar]].$$

Lemma 4.4. For the filtration G induced on $\tilde{F}^p \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{sd}$ by the corresponding filtration on $\tilde{F}^p \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{sd}$, we have

$$\text{gr}_G^k \tilde{F}^p \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{sd} \simeq \begin{cases} \text{gr}_G^k \tilde{F}^p \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(\mathcal{L}, -1) & k \text{ even} \\ 0 & k \text{ odd.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. As already observed, the involution acts trivially on $\mathrm{gr}_G^0 \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(\mathcal{L}, -1)$. It therefore acts as multiplication by $(-1)^k$ on $\mathrm{gr}_G^k \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(\mathcal{L}, -1) = \hbar^k \mathrm{gr}_G^0 \widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(\mathcal{L}, -1)$. \square

In particular, this means that $\mathrm{Ob}(Q\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{L}, 1)^{sd} \simeq 0$, so the map

$$Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{sd}/G^2 \rightarrow Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^1 \simeq \mathcal{P}(X, -1)$$

is a weak equivalence. In other words, Poisson structures correspond to first order self-dual quantisations. We can say much more in non-degenerate cases:

Proposition 4.5. *For a line bundle \mathcal{L} with $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2}$ a right \mathcal{D} -module (such as any square root of ω_X), there is a canonical weak equivalence*

$$Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}, sd} \simeq \mathcal{P}(X, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}} \times \underline{\mathrm{MC}}(\hbar^2 \mathrm{DR}(X/R) \llbracket \hbar^2 \rrbracket).$$

In particular, every non-degenerate (-1) -shifted Poisson structure gives a canonical choice of self-dual quantisation of \mathcal{L} .

Proof. Lemma 4.4 implies that we have weak equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{sd}/G^{2i} &\rightarrow Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{sd}/G^{2i-1} \\ Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{sd}/G^{2i+1} &\rightarrow (Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{sd}/G^{2i}) \times_{(Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^{2i})}^{\hbar} (Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^{2i+1}). \end{aligned}$$

Combined with Propositions 1.40 and 2.20, these give weak equivalences

$$Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}, sd}/G^{2i+1} \rightarrow (Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}, sd}/G^{2i}) \times \underline{\mathrm{MC}}(\hbar^{2i} \mathrm{DR}(X/R))$$

for all $i > 0$, so

$$\begin{aligned} Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}, sd}/G^{2i+1} &\simeq (Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}, sd}/G^{2i}) \times \underline{\mathrm{MC}}(\hbar^{2i} \mathrm{DR}(X/R)) \\ &\simeq Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{\mathrm{nondeg}}/G^{2i-1} \times \underline{\mathrm{MC}}(\hbar^{2i} \mathrm{DR}(X/R)), \end{aligned}$$

and we have seen that $*$ acts trivially on $Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)/G^1 = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)$, so $Q\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)^{sd}/G^1 \simeq \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{L}, -1)$. \square

Remark 4.6. The proof of Proposition 4.5 only shows that for a self-dual quantisation of a non-degenerate (-1) -shifted Poisson structure, the corresponding generalised symplectic structure is determined by its even coefficients. In fact, the odd coefficients must be homotopic to 0, with the following reasoning.

As μ is multiplicative and the de Rham algebra is commutative, we have a homotopy $\mu(\omega, \Delta)^t \simeq \mu(\omega, -\Delta^t)$ for any ω and Δ , so $\mu(\omega, \Delta)^t(-\hbar) \simeq \mu(\omega, \Delta^*)(\hbar)$. We also have $\sigma(\Delta)^t(-\hbar) \simeq \sigma(\Delta^*)(\hbar)$, so $\omega(\hbar)$ is compatible with Δ if and only if $\omega(-\hbar)$ is compatible with Δ^* . When Δ is self-dual and non-degenerate, this implies that $\omega(\hbar) \simeq \omega(-\hbar)$.

For a more explicit description of the generalised symplectic structure ω corresponding to a non-degenerate self-dual quantisation Δ , observe that we then have an isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(-, \Delta): H^*(F^2 \mathrm{DR}(X/R) \times \hbar^2 \mathrm{DR}(X/R) \llbracket \hbar^2 \rrbracket) \\ \rightarrow \{v \in H^*(T_\Delta(G * \tilde{F})^2 Q\widehat{\mathrm{Pol}}(\mathcal{L}, -1)) : v(-\hbar) = v^t(\hbar)\}, \end{aligned}$$

and that $[\omega]$ must be the inverse image of $[\hbar^2 \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial \hbar}]$.

4.2. Vanishing cycles. Given a smooth scheme Y of dimension m over \mathbb{C} , and a function $f: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$, we can consider the derived critical locus X of f , which is equipped with a canonical (-1) -shifted symplectic structure ω . Explicitly, \mathcal{O}_X is the CDGA given by the alternating algebra $\mathcal{O}_Y[\mathcal{T}_Y[1]]$, with differential δ given by contraction with df .

Now, the line bundle Ω_Y^m pulls back to give a square root $i^*\Omega_Y^m$ of the dualising sheaf ω_X on X . This complex can be written explicitly as $i^*\Omega_Y^m \cong (\Omega_Y^*[m], df \wedge)$. There is a canonical (-1) -shifted symplectic structure ω on X , and we write Δ_ω for the unique compatible self-dual E_0 quantisation of Proposition 4.5.

Lemma 4.7. *On the derived critical locus X , the quantisation Δ_ω is given by $\hbar d: \Omega_Y^* \rightarrow \Omega_Y^*[[\hbar]]$, for the de Rham differential d on Y .*

Proof. We first need to check that Δ is self-dual, but this follows because we have a pairing

$$(i^*\Omega_Y^m[[\hbar]], \delta + \hbar d) \otimes_R (i^*\Omega_Y^m[[\hbar]], \delta - \hbar d) \rightarrow (i^*\Omega_Y^m)^{\otimes 2}[[\hbar]] = \omega_X[[\hbar]]$$

given by combining the cup product $\Omega_Y^*[m] \otimes \Omega_Y^*[m] \rightarrow \Omega_Y^*[2m]$ with projection to $\Omega_Y^m[m]$ followed by inclusion in $\omega_X \cong \Omega_Y^m \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \Omega_Y^*[m]$.

Now, for $y \in \mathcal{O}_Y \subset \mathcal{O}_X$, the differential operator $[\Delta, y]$ acts on $\Omega_Y^*[m]$ as multiplication by $\hbar dy$. For $\eta \in \mathcal{T}_Y \subset \mathcal{O}_X$, the differential operator $[\Delta, \eta]$ acts on $\Omega_Y^*[m]$ as the Lie derivative $\hbar \text{Lie}_\eta$. Thus the ring homomorphism $\mu(-, \Delta)$ is given on generators of Ω_X^1 by

$$\mu(dy, \Delta) = \hbar dy \wedge, \quad \mu(d\eta, \Delta) = \hbar \text{Lie}_\eta,$$

and we need to show that it maps ω to $\hbar^2 \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial \hbar} = \hbar^2 d$.

To make things explicit, we now assume that Y has local co-ordinates y_1, \dots, y_m , and write $\eta_i \in \mathcal{O}_X$ for the element given by $\partial_{y_i} \in \mathcal{T}_Y$, so X has co-ordinates $y_1, \dots, y_m, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_m$. The generator $dy_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dy_m$ then gives an isomorphism $i^*\Omega_Y^m \cong \mathcal{O}_X$, and Δ corresponds to the quantisation of \mathcal{O}_X given by $\Delta := \hbar \sum_i \partial_{y_i} \partial_{\eta_i}$. The calculations above reduce to

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(y_i \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes y_i, \Delta) &= \mu(dy_i, \Delta) = \hbar \partial_{\eta_i} \\ \mu(\eta_i \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \eta_i, \Delta) &= \mu(d\eta_i, \Delta) = \hbar \partial_{y_i}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mu(-, \Delta)$ is multiplicative, it follows that

$$\mu(dy_i \smile d\eta_i, \Delta) = \hbar^2 \partial_{\eta_i} \partial_{y_i},$$

so

$$\mu\left(\sum_i dy_i \smile d\eta_i, \Delta\right) = \sum_i \hbar^2 \partial_{\eta_i} \partial_{y_i} = \hbar^2 \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial \hbar}.$$

Because $\sum_i dy_i \smile d\eta_i \in Z^1 F^2 \text{DR}'(X/R)$ maps to the canonical (-1) -shifted symplectic structure $\omega = \sum_i dy_i \wedge d\eta_i \in Z^1 F^2 \text{DR}(X/R)$, we thus have $[\mu(\omega, \Delta)] = [\sigma(\Delta)]$. \square

Proposition 4.8. *On the derived critical locus X , the localisation*

$$\mathbf{R}\Gamma(X, (M[[\hbar]], \delta + \Delta) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[[\hbar]]} \mathbb{C}[[\hbar, \hbar^{-1}]])$$

is isomorphic to

$$\mathbf{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{P}\mathcal{V}_{Y,f}^\bullet((\hbar))),$$

for the perverse sheaf $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{V}$ of vanishing cycles from [BBD⁺, §2.4].

Proof. By [Sab, Theorem 1.1],

$$\mathbf{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{PV}_{Y,f}^\bullet)((u)) \simeq (\Omega_Y^*((u)), d - u^{-1}df)[m].$$

Multiplying by \hbar^i in degree i , and setting $\hbar = -u$, we get

$$\mathbf{R}\Gamma(X, \mathcal{PV}_{Y,f}^\bullet)((\hbar)) \simeq (\Omega_Y^*((\hbar)), df + \hbar d)[m];$$

Lemma 4.7 completes the proof. \square

4.3. Quantisation for n -shifted symplectic structures. We now discuss how these results should generalise to more general n , including the non-trivial cases $n = 0, -2$.

4.3.1. Unshifted Poisson structures. To address the case $n = 0$, replace the filtered DGAA \mathcal{D}_A of differential operators with the filtered DGLA $\mathcal{D}_A^{\text{poly}}[1]$ of polydifferential operators, setting $\widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, 0) := \prod_{p \geq 0} F_p \mathcal{D}_A^{\text{poly}} \hbar^{p-1}$. As in [VdB], the HKR isomorphism leads to a quasi-isomorphism between $\mathcal{D}_A^{\text{poly}}$ and the Hochschild complex of A over R .

For a quantisation

$$\Delta \in Q\mathcal{P}(A, 0) := \underline{\text{MC}}(\widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, 0)[1]),$$

the centre $T_\Delta \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, 0) := (\hbar \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, 0), \delta + [\Delta, -])$ then has the canonical structure of an E_2 -algebra. A choice of formality isomorphism for E_2 will therefore give a P_2 -algebra structure on $T_\Delta \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, 0)$, and we may define a CDGA map

$$\mu(-, \Delta): \text{DR}(A) \rightarrow T_\Delta \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, 0)$$

determined on generators by $\mu(a, \Delta) = a$, $\mu(df, \Delta) = [\Delta, f]$ for $a, f \in A$. This will be a quasi-isomorphism when Δ is non-degenerate.

Such a construction yields analogues of all the results in §§1, 2, with a cohomological shift. In particular, there is a map from quantisations to $\prod_{k \geq 0} H^2(F^{2-2k} \text{DR}(A)) \hbar^k$, and the analogue of Propositions 1.40, 2.20 says that a deformation quantisation of a non-degenerate Poisson structure exists whenever it can be quantised to first order. The analogue of self-dual E_0 -quantisations are DQ algebroid quantisations \mathcal{B}_\hbar equipped with involutions $\mathcal{B}_{-\hbar} \simeq \mathcal{B}_\hbar^{\text{opp}}$ — for details, see [Pri5].

4.3.2. Positively shifted Poisson structures. For $n \geq 1$, we can likewise define $\widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, n)$ in terms of shifted differential operators or E_{n+1} -Hochschild complexes over $\text{Rees}(\text{DR}(A))$. However, formality of E_{n+1} should yield equivalences $\widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, n) \simeq \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, n)[[\hbar]]$ and $Q\mathcal{P}(A/R, n) \simeq Q\mathcal{P}(A[[\hbar]]/R[[\hbar]], n)$, making the analogues of Propositions 1.37 and 1.40 less interesting.

[We might also wish to quantise higher analogues of line bundles: for derived stacks, these should be classes in $H^{n+2}(\mathfrak{X}, \mathbb{G}_m)$. For unbounded CDGAs A , the analogue of the strict line bundle A_b of Definition 1.8 is the curved E_{n+1} -algebra (A, c) for $c \in Z^{n+2}(A)$ — because A is an E_∞ algebra, its Lie bracket is trivial, so we still have $\delta^2 = [c, -]$.]

4.3.3. (-2) -shifted Poisson structures. For $n \geq -1$, there is a canonical E_{n+2} -algebra quantisation $\hbar \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, n)$ of $\hbar \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, n)$ given by $(n+1)$ -shifted differential operators, which is equipped with an E_{n+2} -algebra morphism $A \rightarrow \hbar \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, n)$. In order to adapt the techniques of this paper to (-2) -shifted symplectic structures, we would need to start with the data of an E_0 quantisation

$$\hbar \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, -2) := (\hbar \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -2)[[\hbar]], \delta + \Delta)$$

of the P_0 -algebra $\widehat{\hbar\text{Pol}}(A, -2)$, with $\Delta \in Q\mathcal{P}(\hbar\text{Pol}(A, -2), -1)$ satisfying $\Delta(A) = 0$ (but not necessarily A -linear) and lifting the canonical Poisson bracket on $\widehat{\hbar\text{Pol}}(A, -2)$.

In particular, the condition $\Delta(A) = 0$ implies $\Delta(1) = 0$, so $\widehat{\hbar Q\text{Pol}}(A, -2)$ would be a BV_∞ -algebra. It would thus suffice to have a right \mathcal{D} -module structure on A , or equivalently a left \mathcal{D} -module structure on the dualising bundle, and to define $\widehat{\hbar Q\text{Pol}}(A, -2)$ in terms of the right de Rham complex of A , as in [Sch].

Given a (-2) -shifted Poisson structure $\pi \in \mathcal{P}(A, -2)$, we then define an E_{-1} quantisation of π to be a lift of $\hbar\pi$ to an element $\hbar S$ of the BV_∞ -algebra $\widehat{\hbar F^2 Q\text{Pol}}(A, -2)$ satisfying the L_∞ Maurer–Cartan equation, or equivalently the quantum master equation $(\delta + \Delta)e^S = 0$.

Writing $\Delta_S := \text{ad}_{(e^{-S})}\Delta + \delta S$, define the centre $T_S \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, -2)$ of S to be the complex $(\widehat{\hbar\text{Pol}}(A, -2)[[\hbar]], \delta + \Delta_S)$. We could then define a compatibility map μ by composing the map

$$\text{DR}'(A) \rightarrow \text{DR}'(\text{Pol}(A, -2)) \xrightarrow{\mu(-, \Delta_S)} T_{\Delta_S} \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(\text{Pol}(A, -2), -1)$$

from this paper with the evaluation of differential operators at 1. Since $\Delta_S(1) = 0$ by the quantum master equation, this would then give a filtered map

$$\mu(-, S): \text{DR}'(A) \rightarrow T_S \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, -2),$$

and we could then say that a (-2) -shifted pre-symplectic structure ω is compatible with S when $\mu(\omega, S) \simeq \hbar^2 \frac{\partial S}{\partial \hbar}$.

To first order, we have $\Delta_S \cong \Delta + \{\pi, -\}$; since $\Delta(A) = 0$, the map $\mu(-, S): \text{DR}'(A) \rightarrow T_S \widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, -2)/G^1 = T_\pi \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, -2)$ is then just the compatibility map $\mu(-, \pi)$ from [Pri4].

4.3.4. Self-duality. In §4, the key to self-duality for E_0 quantisations of $\sqrt{\omega}_X$ is the filtered involution $(-)^t: \mathcal{D}_X(\sqrt{\omega}_X) \simeq \mathcal{D}_X(\sqrt{\omega}_X)^{\text{opp}}$. For $n \geq 0$, HKR isomorphisms mean that the analogue of \mathcal{D}_A is the higher Hochschild cohomology complex $\text{HH}^{E_{n+1}}(A)$ with its E_{n+2} -algebra structure. In order to define self-dual quantisations, we would thus need a filtered involution $(-)^t: \text{HH}^{E_{n+1}}(A) \simeq \text{HH}^{E_{n+1}}(A)^{\text{opp}}$, lifting the P_{n+2} -algebra involution of $\widehat{\text{Pol}}(X, n)$ given by $(-1)^m$ on m -vectors.

Of course, when $n > 0$, the equivalence $\widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, n) \simeq \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, n)[[\hbar]]$ coming from formality of E_{n+1} allows us to transfer the involution on $\widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, n)$ to $\widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, n)$. We then have $\widehat{Q\text{Pol}}(A, n)^{sd} \simeq \widehat{\text{Pol}}(A, n)[[\hbar^2]]$, giving a sense in which the canonical quantisations coming from formality of E_{n+1} are self-dual.

Whereas Verdier self-duality for a line bundle \mathcal{L} is an involutive equivalence $\mathcal{L} \simeq \mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(-, \omega_X)$, the obvious notion of self duality for an algebroid \mathcal{A} is an involution $\mathcal{A} \simeq \mathcal{A}^{\text{opp}}$. When $n = 0$, an involutive filtered E_2 -equivalence on the Hochschild complex of X gives an analogue of Proposition 4.5, generating self-dual quantisations from symplectic structures. This amounts to looking for DQ algebroid quantisations \mathcal{A} equipped with involutions $\mathcal{A}(-\hbar) \simeq \mathcal{A}(\hbar)^{\text{opp}}$ deforming a chosen contravariant involution on the Picard algebroid (or even any 2-line bundle). Such involutions correspond to line bundles, the obvious choices being $\mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(-, \mathcal{O}_X)$ and $\mathbf{R}\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(-, \omega_X)$, and involutive 2-line bundles are μ_2 -gerbes. For more details, see [Pri5].

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